





Eak Nove

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## Medicina Diastatica

OR

# Sympatheticall MUMIE:

CONTAINING,

Many mysterious and hidden Secrets
In PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

Construction
Extraction (of Microcosmical & Transplantation (Spiritual Mum I E. and Application)

Teaching the Magneticall cure of Diseases at Distance, &c.

Abstracted from the Works of Dr. THEOPHR. PARACELSUS:

By the labour and industry of Andrea TentZelius, Phil. & Med.

Translated out of the Latine
B Y

FERDINANDO PARKHURST, Gent.

Η δίδοα πάνλα, κ) κουίζελοι φύσιε.

London, Printed by T. Newcomb for T. Heath, and are to be fold at his Shop in Ruffell-street, neer the Piazza's of Covent-Garden, 1 6 5 3.

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# To the Right Honorable Bafill Earle of Denbigh Viscount Feilding and Baron of Newnham.

My Lord,

Ving sometime cast your eye upon the Originall of this Treatise, seemed to ratissie the credit it had received in the World by the honor of your Approbati-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

on: Upon the intimation whereof, I have (out of my especiall Obligations to your Lord bip pretermitted my more peculiar Studies for the Translation of this Peece: Not that it could thereby receive the better acceptance with your Lordship (where there is so much Language, as other accomplishments of honor) but in respect of the thing it self (a Mysterie of Philofophy) lest it should out-grow the better knowledge, as it bath the common Presse.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

My Lord, I bese considerations have chiefly induced the imployment of my best Endevours in the performance of this VV ork, especially the assurance of your Lordships Protection; under which considence I have made it Publick, as the least acknowledgement of my duty to your Lordlhip, or respects to the Generall Good:Which if it may receive the favour of your Lordships Countenance, I shall not doubt its preferment, and therein the advancement of the Magneticall Mysterie.

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## The Epistle Dedicatory.

I confesse, Subjects of this nature are not so usually qualified with that honor here as in forain parts, under the protection of Great Personages; yet is it not for want of President, but rather of Reason, for

Nobilis est solus, Virtute insignis, & Arte:

which is more then demonstrative in your Lordship: wherefore the Dedication of this Treatise, being Exemplified by the Author to severall persons of honour (and those the most Eminent) I may hope your Lordship (as inferiour to none

The Epistle Dedicatory. none) will vouchsafe me the priviledge to pursue my Originall: So may the defects of the Body be supplyed in the Countenance, while your Lops. favour shall Patronize both, by a dispensation or acceptance of these my Endevors, to the future Encouragement of,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

most humble Serv.

FERD, PARKHURST.

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DELINE LY SHELL

#### Πεολεγόμου.

The Translator to the Readers

HE Philosopher contemplating the life of Man, would have Homo animalibus fapientius esse, man to be wiser then all other creatures; I confesse it is the part of a wise man so to be, but how to be so every creature may direct: for though reason be appropriated to Man, sense is as common to Animals, who by instinct have learned the knowledge of their own preservation without our principles of Reason; and by certain demonstrations (as) from the Liberall Sciences of Nature, doe daily teach us that regrospia or Art of Knowledge, disputing Nature,

#### The Epistle

the commanding Emperesse of all Learning according to Menander;

H cons and one of Adayudrov regles.

So that mans reason especially being prompted by the aconomies of Nature, will conclude him no lesse then what he is, (viz) the uncirosup and Compendium of her self, or the very centre, in which all the rayes and influences of her Sphear do meet.

And thus from the impress and conjunction of Nature and Reas fon a new faculty is created, called Art; whose sublime and subtle qualities in emulation of her Progenitrices, are drawn from her own principles; Ars imitari Natus ras solertiam potest: from whence it consequently appears, that, both Art and Nature are requis

#### to the Reader.

site in the work of perfection.

Neque Natura sine arte sufficit cuiquam omnino quocunque in studio; Nec Ars per se sine prasidio Natura.

Through this Coadjutorship and on Concatenation, are allthings governed under the Title of Providence, by whose Soveraign= ty Man especially contributing in obedience, is not only prote= Eted, but also his lelf=prelervation and security sealed to him under that Magna Charta, Homo Natura obediens homini nocere non potest, Man obeying the Lawes of Nature, can neither hurt himself nor prejudice another; This is no rigid Law, but a Rule in Equity, nay rather a gentle precept of an indulgent Mother, that Mater rerum omnium the Philo-

#### The Epistle

Philosophers so much adore.

When therefore (by omnipotent Providence) Nature, Reason, and Art, with all their faculties conspire together for the presservation of mankinde, as the greatest miracle of the world; what stupid Nature, would not inreason study that mysterious Art, wherein the life and consservation of our selves depend?

Wherefore I shall here (by way of President) present thee with an Abstract from that most learned Philosopher Theophrassus Paracelsus, who (out of the considerations as ore said) did not only search into the most occult and secret causes of Nature, but also (being well experimented by his own Art & Practise made them

hem publick to the world in nis Tract de Tempore seu Philosoobia) Which piece (being illutrated by Andrea Tentzelius. Dr. in Philosophy and Physick) I may here prefer as an Epitome of the most abstruse part of Phi-Sophy, treating of many hidden Mysteries and operations, in the rare and admirable cure of diseales at distance, by transplantation into other species, through a Mumiall and Magneticall power, drawn chiefly from the Sympathy and Antipathy of natural things.

This excellent piece, being recommended to my acquaintance by the favour of a worthy friend, my respects could not lesse then salute him with a gratulor adventum at the first sight; Afterward

finding

finding him (as)a compleat Gentleman by his language in the Latine tongue (though of Germane parents) and most accomplishe in his subject and matter, (being therewith so much affected) I could not in discharge of my obligations to my friend, (upon his request) my own satisfaction, and the good will I bear to generall Learning, but discover his true worth and intrinsecal vertues to a more publique Surveigh; Wherefore as providence had transported him into our own Country, to have my endeavours translated him into our own Tongue; wherein (Gentle Reader) if he do not so clearly expresse him= felf, the defects are mine, but if thou understand him not, the errour is thine.

In the Originall (besides the dissiculty of the subject) the long=breathed Periods, and many impersedt Parentheses, together with the common escapes of the Presse, would require a good Master in the laborious work of Translation, and as diligent an Artist in correcting the Errata's.

But as my greatest care hath not been wanting in the composure of the least scruple, so I hope (without the escapes of the Printer, or the Readers Judgenent) my endeavours may rezeive a due Construction: yet where a strictnesse of capacity annot reach the Latitude of this Magneticall) Sphere, such may sappily be eclipsed in the whole y the interpolition of their parts, The Epistle, &c.

parts, while the caroqueror is conspicuous to those of another Meridian.

Deficiences of this Nature are most contingent in a self-opinion; which is, (for the most part ) either so blinded by ignorance, or hood winckt by conceit, that they dare not inquire beyond their own knowledge, least by discovering themselves they should forfeit that which they only pretend to; These of all others I defire not to meet with all, but if it be my fate, I wish they would begin where

-Here I close,

Topia 3a's ist rai padiiv à più vois.

It is wisdome to learn that which a man to: knowes.

1653. Ferd. Parkburst.



On his worthy Friend Mr. Parkhurst and his Translation of this Mumiall Treatise.

This Rare Piece (treating of the wonderful effects to be wrought by Mumie) I commend unto this Nation, inviting the Courteous Readers hereof, unto a due acknowledgment of the learned Translators industry; Who, having met with so Crabbed a Latine Author, such tedious Parentheses therein, words so ambiguous and insignificant, yet hath he very judiciously and dexteriously overcome those difficulties, and rendered his Author in a perfect intelligible and pleasant English siyle.

The Subject he Treats of, is Sublime and high (if not the greatest Mystery known to mortal! Man,) be thou therefore thankfull who shalt read it; and learn, rather to admire then despite the wonderfull works of the Almighty, although unto thee they may seem

Clouded.

William Lilly

Student in Astrology.

(a) To

## EEEEEEEEEEE

To his ingenious Friend Mr. Ferdinando Parkburst the industrious Translator of this Excellent Treatise.

Physicians need no more their Trade advance, By tedious, fulsome long Receits and chance; Here they may meet a neerer furer way; Which will their tedious Fallacies display, And shew, what Nature, when discovered, can Work in the body of imperfed Man; By meanes so easy, and io secret, that They flily order and direct our fate. So what great Paracelsus searching minde, Led by a higher Genius, first did finde, And what Tentzelius did from him display, Scattering his clouds and shewing brighter day; We (being made sharers of such wealth) muit owe (Since you h've given it to th' English World) to you Whose worthy care hath now brought home this peece, And with it given us a Golden Fleece.

Roger Ellis Ffq;

# BEBEEFEEEE

To my honored friend Mr. Ferdinando Parkhurst Translator of this Magneticall Tract.

MY dearest Friend such is thy worthinesse,
That nothing but thine owne can thee expresse;
What ever Learning, Wit, or Art, can teach,
Is comprehended all within the reach
Of thy capacity; for who can say
Thou art not read in All, although some may
Expose their Genius more to publick sight;
Thy modesty conceales what others write.
While Learning languisheth, thou doest Translate
Great Paracelsus from his sixth Estate
Into thy Native Country, and there land him
Safe to all those that rightly understand him;
But let your Mountebanck, Leech, Quak, and those
That deal in Simples, and their common Dose,
Keep to their Simples still; for ignorance sure
Can nere assume thy true Magnetick cure.

P. T.

# EEEEEEEEEEEEE

On my most worthy and ingenious Friend Mr. Parkhurst and his Translation of this Mysticall Subject.

WHen Art and Nature one perfection make, Who can (without presumption) undertake To speak their own conceptions, or to tell That this is rare indeed, That not fo well ? If any such there be, I could desire Their filence; while the Learned do admire What every Page presents with new delight; For admiration crowns the Epethite. Whether the Author or Translator be Chiefly presented in this Anigme, Is not Essentiall; yet that none mistake May ( happily ) arise for Eithers sake ; When fogrear worth is brought in competition, Know one's a Master, th'other a Physician. Both have their parts for Learning, either Are exquisite in all 3 Now choose you whether.

C. F.

# 

#### A Table of the severall Chapters (and matters therein contained) in this Mumiall Treatise.

Chap. 1. Of the definition, diversity, construction, nature and property of Mumic.

Chap. 2. Of the différences of Mumie.

Chap. 3. Of the Extraction of Aercall Mumie.

First manner of Extraction of Mumie or of the Tincture of the Microcosme.

Second Extraction of Mumie after the manner of Quintessence.

Third Extraction, or of Acreall

Mumie.

Chap. 4. of the Spirituall Mumie of a

Microcosmical living body.

Chap. 5. Of the foundation of the Extraction of Spiritual Mumie and its Magnes.

Chap. 6. Of the procession, or manner of

Extraction of Spirituall Mumie.

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Chap. 7. Of the use of Spirituall Mumic (in generall.)

Chap. 8. of the favour of the Heavens

towards the aforesaid operations.

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Chap. 10. Of the use of Spiritual Mumie (in specie) and first to reconcile a friendship between two men.

Chap. 11. To reconcile private or publick

Enemies.

Chap. 12. To reconcile the Ape and Scrpent (naturally hating one another) and other Animals, who are by nature enemies.

Chap. 13. To procure a mutuall love and affection betwixt a Man and his Wife.

Chap. 14. Of the operation of Antipathy. Chap. 15. To cure both kinds of Jaundies.

Chap. 16. To cure the Dropsic Magnetically.

Chap. 17. Of the Plurific, and of curing inward Impostumations Sympathetically.

Chap. 18. To cure Feavers Magnetically. Chap. 19. Of the oppilations of the Liver, Spleen,

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Spleen, Brain, Lungs, Reynes, &c. Chap. 20. Of Aches in the Joynts and

Limbes, by reason of oppilation.

Chap 21.0fthe Podegra, and Catarrhs.

Chap. 22. Of Wounds and Ulcers.

Chap. 23.0f the Hernia, or Burstennesse. Chap. 24. Of Fluxions, and Salt Rheums hurtfull to the Teeth and Eyes.

Chap. 25. Of Menstruous Evacuations

and Retention.

Chap. 26. Of the Consumption and Hectick.

Chap. 27. Of particular Blastings.

Chap. 28. Of Sterility or Barrennesse; and also the manner of detracting strength from an Horse and communicating it to a man; or from any man or Beast, and transmitting it into any other.



### Reader.

a due construction from thee, thou wilt thereby clear thy own judgment and encourage my suture intendments of a second Tract, viz. of the naturall reason of the Tree of Lite, and of Knowledge of Good and Evill. And also of the mysticall interpretation of that great secret, viz Cabalisticall concordancy of Life and Death; Christ and Adam.

Likewise many other Pieces both Philosophicall and Mathematicall: As also of the Sciences in generall, under the title of Texponum are now preparing for the Presse, by the studies and industrie of

Thy Friend

F. Parkburst.

A

# MUMIALL TREATISE.

#### CHAP: I.

on, nature, and property of Mumie.



Eing now upon the Treatise of Mumie, I conceive it most proper first to shew what is commonly understood by Mumie, and what is meant by the

ame in this place.

Mumie, from the Arabians is enerally denoted by the Physicians and Apothecaries ander these foure indes, viz.

1. Arabian.

enerally denoted 2. Agyptian.

nd Apothecaries 3. Pissasphaltos.

4. Lybian.

i. Ard

1. Arabian Mumie, is a certain composition of Aloes, Mycrhe, Croco's, and Balfamum, with which they doe (usually) embalme dead bodies; which (after a while being taken out of the sepulchres) with the Sanies or matter sweating forth from the Cadaver, is preserved and kept for Physicall ufes.

Thus much Rhases affirmeth ( in his Synonymis ) saying, Mumie is a thing which is found in the earth, where the bodies of the dead embalmed with Aloes are intombed, and the humours of the Cadaver is resolved with the mixture of the Aloes: Serapis his Interpreter testifieth the same, chap. 283. who writeth, that Mumie of the Sepulchres is from the humidity of an humane body. intermixt and incorporated with Aloes

Myrrhe, and other ingredients.

2. Ægyptian Mumie, is transported from Æg ptto us, which is not made of any bodies embalmed with Aloes and Myrrhe, but from aszano ( so termed by the Greeks) which is a kinde of fat clay or fulphury matter of an aereal and fiery quality: ) For as the Nobility did use Croco's, Aloes Myrrhe, &c. for Embalmings, whose bodies (as Scaliger reports) was death to dig up ( fo as Strabo writes ) the dead bodies of the common people were usually embal med with Aphaltos, to keep and preserve

them from corruption.

3. Pissasphalios, (by the Greeks marásquaro, from mara pix, & asquaro bitumen) is a composition of a pitchy and sulphury matter; or rather, this Mumie is a substance retaining the same virtues which Diascorides attributes to Pissaphaltos, having the same effects as Bitumen mingled with pitch; but in the mean while we get not the true Mumie, and very rarely the Piffasphaltos of Dioscorides; but there is a counterfeit Contection of Pitch and Bitumen commonly fold for Pillalphaltos.

4. Lybian Mumie ( is fo called in respect of the place from whence it is ) viz. for in he Region of Hammon being a part of Lybia, which is between the Countrey of yrene and Alexandria are many Quicksands ailed by impetuous and turbulent whirlevinds, by which meanes the unwary Pafengers are oftentimes swallowed up, and o through the obvolution and rowling of the mountainous sands are soon parhed and dryed by the heat of the Sun; he flesh thus scorched with the humane ones, is brought away without any ommixtures or other embalmings: (which ; he Mumie here meant. )

Wherefore it evidently appears, that there are four common forts of Mumie; so that Fuchius is not a little mistaken, in lib. 1. Paradox. 40. cap. when hee endevours to make Serapio contradict himselfe, and Avien and Rhases to oppose themselves, and the whole Sect of Arabians; making Pissas phaltos (in some places used for Mumie) the onely Mumie, excluding all other.

Although these kindes of Mumie are esteemed very advantagious for the curing of green wounds, ruptures, and bruises yet in the prosecution of this Treatise will appear the danger of administring the Mumie of any body promiscuously for that Mumie is alwayes most necessarily to be avoyded, that is not certainly known to be collected from an wholsome and sound body.

Wherefore Theophrasius Paracelsus upon this subject adds a fift fort of Mumie, viz that which is extracted from some perfect body, not dying of any natural disease, but of some violent death; upon the reasons

following.

For as by divine ordination no edible Creature was to be flain for mans food, but fuch as was perfectly found, and free from difeases, lest with the decoction of the meat, we should receive the difease

into

nto us; much lesse should any thing that lyeth naturally be for internall use, or taken for nourishment, when as the same leath or disease that accompanyed it before, might afterward ensue. And this generally manifested by all Creatures of Prey, as

Estimbes

Birds

Beafts

Lyon, Wolfe, Fox

Bear,

Cungre, Dolphin,

Tuny, Mullet,

These, and many other Animals, that affect and live on Prey, (except the Bear by chance,) will not seed on, or any wayes touch Carrion, unlesse meer hunger compell them; the reason is, because they doe not onely nourish and increase their owne bodies by the substance of their Prey, but also their owne Mumie by their spiritual! Mumie, which doth for the most part evaporate with a naturall expiration of the living Creatures.

From whence it is apparent, that if we could feed on living Creatures, and digest, alter, and subdue the matter, it would bee much more conducible to B 2

the nourishing and preservation of our bodies and spirits: For as fresh sless which is tender, is more wholesome then that which is præmacerated, and corrupt, having more vitality; so consequently, that which is sound, and vivacious, is more nutrimentall then any which a disease hath killed, and thereby deprived it of

its spirit or Mumie.

For thus through the harmonies and commissures of the parts kept sound, and clean, may be extracted the virtues and faculties of things more entirely, then otherwise by opening and extending the most occult and internall parts, which causeth evaporation: This is experimented by the Troglodites or Hedge sparrow, seasoned with pepper and salt, and eaten raw by any one troubled with the Stone, it hath an eminent faculty of breaking or dissolving the same, which being boyled or otherwise prepared, loseth that effect.

Another reason may be here given, that nothing can be proper for food, unlesse that which is alible and vitall, because our life and spirit cannot be otherwise sustained, then by the Analogicall and vitall spirit of another. Neither can the substance of our body be supported, without the materiality

nateriality of fome other; wherefore hose creatures that seed and live on the wholesomest things, are most nutrimentall ior us. Moreover every part cherisheth and suffecteth it self with a certain delectation;

For through a spiritual and substantiall sympathy our Heart Stures.

Now as Theofhr. Paracelsus delivers, this Mumie can no where be moretruly had, then from the bodies of criminall persons (viz. such as violently suffered death by strangulation, as on Gibbets, &c) For from such there is a gentle siccation that expungeth the watery humour, without destroying the oily and spirituall, which is cherished by the heavenly Luminaries, and strengthened continually by the affluence and appulses of the celestiall Spirits; whence it may properly be called by the name of Constellated, or Celestiall Mumie.

Wherefore Theophrastus preserreth this Aereall spirit (or Mamie) before all other corporeall Mumies, either of sire, water, or earth; which may chiesly be observed from his own words in the Germane Tongue, as followeth:

as followeth;

Benn die Arkte und sonst manniglich wurden, was nit dieser Mumia furzunehmen, woer wozu sie nuke, wurdekein Belthater uber dzey Aag am Dalgen oder aussdem kade liegen bleiben, sondern hin weg genommen, woes anders muglich were (that is) If Physitians or any other body understood but the right use of this Mumie, or what it is good for, not any Malesactors would be lest three daies on the Gallowes, or continue on the Wheel, from being stoln away; for they would run any hazard for procuring of these Bodies.

Now Paracellus doth not speak only of this, but also of another spirituall Mumie produced and derived from thence, (though somewhat obscurely) in these words: Dass noch eine audere Mumia berhanden, nemblich die, welche bon einem lebendigen Leibe separirt und præparirt wird. Dann ein jeglicher Hensch han seinen Leib in Mumiam transmutirn, seinem Leib und Leiben ohne scaden, und ein Stuk bon seim Leib nehmen dass mans doch dem Leib nicht anssibet.

There is yet another Mumie, namely, that which is taken from a living body, feparated and prepared accordingly,

for

for any ones body may be transmuted into Mumie, without prejudice either to the body or the life thereof, and the body shall be no whit the worse for it, neither shall it be discerned that any such thing hath been done theremunto.

Therefore I shall further explain what Paracelsus meaneth by corporeal and spiritual Mumie, and what is to be under-

stood by it.

Now it is to be observed, that it is called Corporeall Mumie, not by reason of its formall existent part, as that it is fo in and by its felf naturally, for there is no Mumie properly but spirituall, or only in the same respect; because from the destruction and dissipation of the spirit or vitall Balsome, the defect of all true Mumie may be argued, the body in the mean while no waies suffring: but so called in respect of its subsistence and operation, as it may be inherent to the body, as well by its felf as by its properties, and advance its power and efficacy, according to the aconomie and order of the Artist, no otherwise then by, and with the same body.

As therefore you may fee from the Author it is improperly called conporeal,

to likewise he doth not only call it spiritual אשר מטדי according to its ens or being, but xt 92,71, according to its relation, because it keepeth still and effecteth its intended operation, both beyond and without its corporeall subject even by the emanation of the virtue of the Minie only, as the accident from the subject; so spiritual Mumie is here so properly called by Paracelsus, because properly and substantially it is not spirituall Mumie, but only the property of it. For how can the spirit have any divorcement or separation from the body, if this be not also divided? Or would not some violent exercise, motion, Physick, or opening a vein, by which the spirit evaporates, procure an eminent danger, and irrecoverable losse of it?

From hence we do not determine truly and Philosophically, the corporeity and spirituality of Mumie according to the essential difference of it as foresaid, but only to speak of it in respect of its subsistence and medicinal use, or in respect of its profitable dispensation, which would otherwise require severall denominations; for the Physician doth not distinguish anesses, relatively, and so states and defines the Animall, Vitall, and Naturall Spirits in

nan; which notwithstanding are but such na certain comparation. For as the seed of man is neither part of the man, nor any substantiall of the parts of the same oody, but only a power or certain form descending into the Testicles, with the most refined and subtile matter of the aliementall superfluity, by whose ( are protocenting) or spermaticall proclivity it is afterwards more exactly decocted, and augmented by the mechanick and subordinate spirits, and is endued with a multiplying faculty of it felf in the place and time appointed by the Liturgie and rule of Nature. So spirituall Mumie, in so much as it undergoeth the work of Transplantation; (seeing that ought to be performed without any detriment of the body,) cannot be part of the internall Mumie, much lesse of the body it selse; but must of necessity be a kinde of megsbann or Adbann, addition or trajection, which wholly per-takes of the faculties, and properties of the internall principle; and so being received, dissipates its felf, not only amongst the utmost parts of the body, but even into the best disposed matter, and discovereth the same virtues as if the very principle and substance of the Mumie were every where present (throughly diffipated) dissipated) which vertue doth resemble that which is appropriated to the Magnet or Loadstone: for after the same manner the soul disposeth it self into the alimental accession of new matter; for as the slame of one lamp transmigrateth into another, and yet remaineth intire, so likewise doth the Rayes or beams issue out of the body; and although it be something of, or pertaining to the body, yet it is not the body it self, nor any part of it.

From hence it may evidently appear that Theophr. Paracelsus called Spirituall Munie its self, and its geniture (as I may terme it) by one and the same name, which properly fitteth it for Transplantation: These considerations being had will anticipate many doubts and errors which might otherwise happen in the ensuing Treatise.

This premifed, we come now to the definition of the thing it felf; "Mumie properly so called is the most subtile substance of the body, Spirituall, Æthesiall, and in respect of its Nature and species coingenited, permanent in some massure both in and after death, retaining for the most part both its affections, and internall and speciall virtues, wonderfully diffusive of its felf and is qualities by means of its extracted and

constellated Transplantation, to the end "the unfound and viciated disposition may be rectified, and the uncorrupted and perfect be preserved and strengthned.

We may instance many examples before us of this Mumie, notwithstanding one or two I hope may be sufficient in this place, taken partly from another kinde, from whence we may gather its wonder-

full operation.

There is a proper aliment or food ordained for every kinde of Creature, as certain flies feed on the leaves of Napell, by some called Wolfebane; Hemlock, which is poysonous to man, is nourishing to the bird called the Starling; and the hearb Hellebore that is noxious to men, is food for the Quaile. Moreover every part of the body doth accommodate it self, and hath its existency from its most proper nutriment; as the bone by the bony substance, the fiesh by the fleshy is preserved and augmented; which is no other then the quality and propriety of the aforesaid Mumie, which requireth the proper Mumie of another for the conservation of it self, accommodating and applying it to its own use. This is experienced in the Phthyfick (or Consumption of the Lungs) which is cured by using and eating the Lungs of a

Fox, when as the Lungs roumnes, or according to its corporeity, and substance descend only into the Belly, and not into the Lungs of the diseased person, but according to its spirituality, and (by its dissipation) into those parts which can most conveniently communicate it to the Lungs: I shall passe other applications unto severall members; as,

Cantharides (or French Flies)
Actites (or the Eagles flone)
Skin of a Kite
Tetterwort, &c. } to the Bladder.

any in Labour.
the Ventricles.
the Eyes.

The like is reported of Galen of the Mafculine Pæony, that being hung about one after the manner of an Amulet (or Charm) being gathered in a Balfamick or proper time, will preferve the party from the Epi-

lepfis or falling sicknesse.

You may also observe how the Rose in the Winter lies hid, when even the very nature and Elements of it are in some sort decayed, yet still the signature of the species and new individual remaineth uncorrupted, which slourishing in the Spring produceth a beautiful Rose.

Where

Where the aforementioned faculties or Dyapers) powers lay hidden in and with the Nerves and strength of its operation aforesaid, That undoubtedly I may say to have been the Mumie of the Pzony, Rose, or of any other thing. For who knowes not that there is an adducing, and attracting property in Philters (or love-potions) to allure the affections and minds towards this or that party? Nor certainly are they alwayes delusions which Circulators, or Conjurors do often use to drive away, or congregate Mice, Dormice, Gnats, Locusts, Moles, Scorpions and other wilde Beafts, but the Magisteria, or true Philosophicall mystery, either of alienation or attraction. Is it not affirmed, that among the Indians there is a certain Bird (which by Scaliger is called Cacavera) that feedeth on nothing but the excrements or dung of other Birds, and therefore affociates with them and continually followes them? or is it only a traditionall fable of the Ancients, that Tigres and other wilde Beafls have been made tame by being nourished with humane milk?

Therefore I may truely affine that Munic is the cause, foundation, architect, and medium of these things, and of all whatsoever observable either in the translation of virof the fame prosapie (descent) or nature of

those things which we here treat of.

So a grain of Corn cast into the Earth putrifyeth, and as it were perisheth before it putteth forth a new stem; where is here the Anatome and spirit of the seed, which after by a new revolution adorneth the worldly. Theatre with a new body? Wherefore I may without all doubt call that which retaineth the seminall and procreative faculty, Mumie truly Balsamick (or spirituall) hos mogeneall with the Humane Mumie before mentioned, the divine principle of all secret operations of every naturall thing.

The same may be said of the seed of man, in which though very little (for that which is visible is not the seed) yet the whole man with all his properties, faculties, actions, and passions doth in the first act

acquiesce.

It is likewise true of hearbs, plants and other things, being pluckt up and dryed, or in any wise dead; whereof there are many kinds, in which notwithstanding the same virtue as was at first insused into them do remain and operate. As there is in every root of Pæony gathered in a Mumiall and propertime an Antepilepticall faculty, or preservation from the falling sicknesse, (for it is not

n vain that the same hearb hath diverse irtues, it being from the diverse seed, and belite or insused Mumie, of which we have iven an instance or two in our Philosopho Medico de Peste, or the Philosophicall Physician or ure of the Plague) so in other hearbs remainth the like virtue till their Mumie is wholly xtinguished; as,

from the Gout.

Scordium, a virtue against the Gangrene:

Scabios, against pestilential tumors.

Gallopsis against the Cancer.

To what other thing may we attribute nis, that sometimes in one and the same ning there are diverse, and many times conary faculties, unlesse to the various conreste of Mumie from diverse species, which metimes conferre diverse faculties, somemes weakly disposing, and othertimes holly changing: Thus the weed Cufenta or lodder, (which from its windings about byme, is called Epithymum (or Thymeweed) ath far other virtue in it then that which roweth or twineth about other hearbs or lants. Harts-horne hath different qualities om the Bucks-horn; the Sea-horfe-tooth om the teeth of an Elephant; the Qakegum gum from that of the Holly, so the Gals of other wood from those of the Oake. What other cause hath the contagion of diseases according to the verse,

Cum spectant oculi læsos, lædantur & ipsi; While they behold the sorenesse of an ey Their own insected are (by Sympathie.)

For such as any mans constitution is, such is his Mumie, such is his expiration, and such is the reception and transplantation. Analogically in another.

Obj. It may be objected from hence, that then all difeases would be infectious from

every ones Mumie?

Ans. I answer, All are contagious, eve health it self, if we consider it only according to its proper active faculty, or (2007 MA) (2007) its perfection (as the Philosopher terme it): for every thing naturally is endued with a power of affecting another thing with its own qualities, although ever operation is not equally effectuall; for Sani is a certain quiescency, temperament and serenity savorable to Nature; and so lesse activity, then that the suborned Mun of it should aptly or readily affect eith the sound or diseased (body): Which reason was likewise begiven for many diseases n

commonly infectious; for either they are more deeply radicated in the body, and are disposed to a fixed coagulation, or else they are lesse powerfull in their spirits then to communicate infection, though never so neer or alter the substance notwithstanding their contact. Although none of these in respect of contagion are every where destructive ret'erigy far according to their efficacy and the passive state of the object, but ( secundum magis & minus) according to more and lesse all discases are contagious; so that we see in al these things that Mumie is the principal cause. To these we might easily add many other things which do vicisfively affect or abhorre each. other, (by a sympatheticall and antipatheticall disposition) whose spirituals Munic is the principal Agent and wonderful Arthitectrix of their most secret operations.

Now this very Mumie being according to its self entire, and according to the parts and individuall properties of them (which is but the parts other wise conditioned and related to their species) is so closely (and secretly) joyned by a peculiar influence, as the whole Kingdom and Monarchy of Nature doth admirably abound with consentaneous and diffentaneous, sympatheticall and antipatheticall influences, that in what soever part or property any wise divided from it, it will be united.

united to it in a more noble degree, the whole by a kind of divine right of Community, as in a man that which is part of the head sympathizeth with the head, and of the feet with the feet, will admirably confpire and consociate to that common victorious spirit of the World; and the same whole will sympathize by a Magnetick power with good or bad either philematically or plagetically at the greatest diffance.

This appeares by that true sympatheticall Unquent, and that there are naturall causes not only of this but of many other the like things, (without any suspicion of Magick) Nature its liberall mother doth dayly confirme by many experiments; amongst the rest (which may worthily be remembred) the conservation of the vitall spirit, from the appul-ses, of the generall spirit of the whole World; which according to their con-stitution by the definite coitions or conjunctions of the stars and planets, whose influences abundantly operating do argue a synaphthis and contact of, and with the Planets in these things. In its TENEMAPTE or appearance, only part of the Mumie of the Wound (and that very little) adhereth to the weapon, yet being cleanfed with the

unguent, communicates the whole acquisited cure by a sympatheticall virtue flowing from the animall and vitall spirit of the Mumie, to its Consociate or syngennicall faculty in the veines of the very member through the sudden mediation of the Marie or great spirit of the World, which penetrateth and extendeth all things; so as the curing of the part of Mumie in the instrument, so is the redintegration and recovery of the whole Mumie in the part wounded; and contrarywise, the affliction or malady of the same cleaving to the Instrument, is the trouble and pain of the same in the wounded man.

From which kind of sympathy I presume it proceeds that the carelesse burying of the xwelow or secundine (pertaining to women in Childbed) and of other things (excrementorum item alvinorum,&c.) parts of the Mumie it self, being individuall, do by unskilfull and ill usage presently endanger the whole individuum. So the zenith of a young maiden cast into the sire, is said to stay the sire, but with damage to the Virgin, because it ought to perish. To which may be added that old wines work anew in the vessel, their Lees rise and are troubled at the same time, when the Vines spring and shoot forth their branches.

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This Anempodesticall virtue (being of the fame inclination and condition of Mumie flowing in the very stars or genius of things as in a kind of center) may be properly and truely said to be the cause of all manner of strange and wonderfull Antipathies, as of occult and Magneticall cures, of Plants springing and budding at the same time in sundry places of the same Climate, bloffoming andbringing forth fruit, and other the like effects: of which there are many examples obvious, shewing the true

and adequate causes.

For by what reason, when one Heliotropium turning towards the beams of the Sun, should all other of the same kinde do the like? and whe one Lote erecting it self from the bottom of the water at the rising and setting of the Sun, all other kinds of Trefoile in the same Hemisphere move in the like manner by the fame virtue? Or whence cometh it to passe, that many which are born in the Novilune or new of the Moon have en equall impotency and imbecillity either in their bodies or mindes? Or from whence is it ( as Mizaldus observeth) that the fat and flesh of a Bear taken and kept close in Troughs, or other convenient vessels, do increase at the same time when as the Beares lying in their den's in the Winter time do wax fat? Or why

oth a Womans milke agitate and prick in er breafts at the same time when the hild (being absent) for want of it is disuit? Why do the Pease sowed in the New of the Moon in severall places, connually to the end of the Harvest blossome, nd yet never bear? And why also should hat disease be satall to many thousands hat hath been mortall to one man? And hat (as English Histories report) an Aquula or water prepared only for the purpose, aid significand present the condition of the kings Sonnes Oliverius and Artus, notwithstanding they were many miles diseast?

Or as some have beheld two musicall incruments so proportion ted that the strings, of the one should sensibly move with the ound of the other, and not to stir at the ound of any other instrument? What hould be the reason that bloud should wish forth from the body of one slain, when he Homicide is in presence, and as it were with him out? Or that the Elychnium or natch of a Lampe fired by a singular artistice should certainly predict the disasse and death of the person (though far listant) whose bloud is adhibited or applied into it?

I speak not of the Agenetisme of the

Electrum (or Amber) which though thut up ! in severall boxes, hath the same virtue of transferring and conveying the secret intentions of the mind unto those who areabfent and far remote: Nor of the Sambucum ( or Elder ) which hath the same, if not greater, virtue against the falling Evill, whose berries do increase and grow some. times by the putrefyed bodies of dead Sparrowes and Magpies, and fometimes by their excrements or dung: Also the root of Tamarisk steeped in the urine of one that hath the yellow Jaundise, and afterward burned in the fire, cureth the same. And the hearb Condyloma (or Mullein) applyed to the diseased and cast into the ayre, doth admirably cure the Hamorroids. And also that there is sometimes a lesser, sometimes a contrary quality in Vegitives of the fame species; which may likewise be said of the dispositions and natures of men, borne under either equall or different Ascendants or Climats.

The true cause of all which, is the harmony of spiritual Mumie under the certain stars or genius of every thing destined and impowered by sacred providence, by whose excelling strength and motions all subordinate things enjoy in every part alaborated and true perfortionall virtues, un-

effe fome hindrance by accident (as by the mpurity or inequality of the matter) do ntervene.

So that hence is the diversity of things of the same species, according to a greater or lesser power, for they may hinder all the Celessiall influences by the consusion and mability or impotency of their matter: Hence also springeth that proverb of the Platonists, The heavenly influences operate according to the merit or goodnesse of the matter, and those things in which the Idea of the matter is most predominant (viz. which have a greater similitude to the things separated) can more properly operate the like virtues and essects as the separated Idea.

This is the very reason, and true Philosophicall cause of the sympathy of things, to which all other (unlesse made Appendices to this) that have been with much study invented, and with great applause received,

must necessarily give place.

Heare what Scaliger fayeth (a man of that accurate judgement that I should scarce believe he could be deceived) "It is certaine (sayeth he) that there are some things which are common to species, and therefore are inforced to a certaine Congruency; and so there are certaine

"distinct qualities or contrarieties of kinds, "trom whence proceeds idifferent species; "and these are the originall of Sympathies"

and Antipathies.

But if a genericall community be the adequate cause of sympathy, how comes it to passe, that all species of what kinde soever, have without order the same congruency amongst themselves? I speak of the univocall genus, for all species have not equally one and the same affections: For example; suppose the species of the Equivocall genue were here to be understood; then the sympatheticall Cancer would not be rightly an Animal, as other fishes, without that Sympathy: If also incongruent differences of Genus's, be the cause of Antiputhy in Species, ( which neverthelesse would be manifest (petitio principii ) to assirm what he doth not inthe interim tell in what the difference consisteth) how cometh it to passe, that all species of this difference are not Antipatheticall? As for example; one Antipatheticall affection of a man being common to every individuall man, why (feeing every man equally participates of the form of difference ) should they not have principles tending to those contrary affections?

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Therefore the Philosopher seemeth unisedly to carp at the Physician, yea, y his favour, I-may fay ) unjustly; for, ough he endevours to refute Fracaflorius, whom, in this point, more credit is to given ) or makes at him as it were with erall passes, yet they may easily be put , or avoyded, if we shall understand by conjunction of form in Sympathetiand their propagation ( which Scaliger th chiefly oppose) not the form as it is tinguished from the whole matter and offance, but the species out of them ringing and arifing together: and by the njunction no other thing then the proption and mutuall application of the wer and properties of it, by which it

The effusion or amisinua (emanation) of ese and the like properties we shall here

liver.

Theophrasius affirmeth, that the Externy, or traction and transplantation of Mussie, ay be made, and effected without the dinution of the thing, or the substantials rm of it; therefore it must be an Accius which must be substracted, and which used as the means of transplantation, and at properly; its essence being not altother divided from the substance of the thing

thing, which with the spirit of the matt being brought to its extremest boun immediately with the property of the p sent Microcosmicall Magnetisme, by a n tuall concurrency is united; and last by the mediation of the Terrene stars, a the Celestiall Spirits and Instuences accommodated, and by their adspirati and conjunction, through a certain occurrence of their Constitutions it gaine so much as before it wanted of pe section.

Wherefore, Transplantion is nothing elbut a mutuall propagation of one this into another, by the benefit of the prperty of Essentiall Mumie duely extract by a Magneticall virtue; and thence I their equall cognation with the stars, promoted to a singular excellency and fort tude.

(The difference of Mumie followeth.)

#### CHAP. II.

## of the differences of Mumie.

VEE shall not here inquire after the differences of Mumie in generall, for t hath been principally treated of in the cedent Chapter, but onely of those lich fall out in the Cases of Paracelsus, ich hee calleth Corporeall: These are be taken from the nature of the Elements. which the bodies after death are commit-; for as they by themselves have not ke operations, but interchangeably discede m themselves with great difference; as in I fire, their fiery; in the air, their airy alities, &c. shewing proprieties that are netimes very contrary among themselves; the generations and corruptions of things yun in the same and perfected, are distinshed by an extreme difference from themves; nor are the conditions of generated I corrupted things every where the fame; r example, in generated things the airy h of Birds is not the some with the watery In of Fishes, nor the fiery flesh of the Wolf d Lyon the same with the earthy flesh of : Oxe, oc.

So bodies receive a nature, clearly distin from the diverse Elements to which aft death they are committed: for when a huma body is left by death in the bowels of t earth, then it endureth an earthy & a kind tepid putrefaction, the spirit within beit fuffocated, so that its Mumie is loath some ar not proper for use. So likewise a body in w ter tolloweth the nature of the Element, ar turneth into a mucilaginous or slimy kinof putrefiction, which is also pernicious 1 the vitall spirit or Munie of a thing. Th fire is altogether destructive both to the sp rit and body, so that it wholly demoliss eth it, and driveth out the Mumie who ly, unlesse its certain degree or quantity ! observed.

Wherefore there are four corporeall Mumies specified by Parace sw (viz.) of the Fire Water, Earth, and Aire, but the three for mer doe (izirvadr z) as it were su superficially and uncommodiously make u those kindes of Mumie, only that Mumie c the Aire remaineth usefull; and that is fo far from being in the least degree apt so the conservation of humane life, that it is rather quite contrary, (to wit) more tendin to antipathy then sympathy, and more ve nesiciall (although forbidden by the Divin Law) then beneficiall. There are princi

pally two causes of this; First the destruction of the whole body pucrefying within it felf; by which the Earth and water of the Microcosme, are forced to return into their first macrocosmicall ens; and teeing the other two Elements (viz. Aire and Fire) are the retinacle and stay of life, which only possessea persect and incorrupted body, therefore that presently separates from the other three Mumies aforementioned, and retires into the living body of the Macrocosmicall Element, which receiveth it even as the field doth the essence of the dung: we do require nothing from Mumies for the preservation of humane life, but the very life (which confisteth in the fire and aire, or more properly) is defined to be Calor and Spirit entire, therefore they retain nothing more in themselves that may be usefull for extraction.

The other cause is the same with the sormer concerning the elemented parts returning to the Elements; this only excepted, that it is to be taken out of those bodies that perish by the violence of the other three Elements: But here we shall only speak (and that properly) of those that dye by desect of body, or necessary of diseases; for this in respect of its decaying virtue, is not to be preferred before the other three (rejected)

jected) Mumies; for although they are no dissolved by the sensible action of the ex ternall Elements, yet they internally cor rupt them in an insensible and indiscerned manner; which afterward causeth not only a diffension, but also an intestine contention to the utter ruine, destruction, and disfolution of themselves in severall manners according to their degrees of predominancy: Whence proceedeth the various Idea of diseases, sometimes the Dropsus from the pluviall impetuosity of Water sometimes the Feaver from the Nitro-sulphurous predominancy of Fire; otherwhile the Leprosie from the impression of Earth, and many more which the Physitians do mention in their Pathological Treatises.

Wherefore this corruption of Elements being quickly moved, the Mumiall Balfame of life, and vitall spirit (their habitation being dissipated) must of necessity cease; and transfixed bodies being after this manner seised on, or surprised by sudden death, have an unwholsome and unprofitable Mumie, improper for use, which Theophrasius calleth in the Germane tongue, Die Dumien der am Schelmen gestootbenen Leiber, the Mumie of executed

bodies.

Which evils may be excited in these three

Sumies contrarily and Antipathetically acording to the imprinted intection of every ody, which we may gather from those that ave eaten the boild flesh of a mad Wolfe r Dog, who presently become mad themelves; also the boy led liquor of pestilentiall arkasses, being sprinkled upon posts, handles f doors, &c. do cause a most pestilentiall nfection; whereof there are divers forts; s that which proceeds from the Mumie of orceresses, from the dust of infected Sepulares, and from the Mumie which draweth s infection from Spermate diabolicall taen, &c. Theophr. Paracels. in his Tract. 2. de estilitate, doth (upon good considerations) ut obscurely handle this Pestilentiall infecion; wherefore seeing Paracelsus was spaing herein, we shall modestly forbear to vat of it, lest we should enduce any one too prone of themselves) to practise such inpieties.

But to the matter; a body dying by the nterception of aire, receiving not tyranniall or forcible impression Elementary into scorporall Masse, remains the wholly underoyed, and is lesse subject to the Elementry resolution or putresaction, so long as is preserved and kept under a moist keam, and in the Aire: And that because the rolation of the watry humour being acces

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lerated

lerated by the aire and motion, doth preferve the oily and Balfamick humor in their Effence, which would otherwife be accompanyed with the watery humour; And this plainly appears by wood burned in the fire (which we vulgarly call Charcoal) and in flesh smoaked (in the chimney or otherwife) by which means they are more durable, and also retain their alible and nutrimental juice entire; from whence they

are usually had in great request.

Thus it happeneth that the Mumiall spirits suffering extremely by the present evill, are, drawn and retired into their chiefest (aumir) ripenesse and persection, and are powerfully, and exactly commiscerated with their most internall substances; as a living body is more capable of any faculties, so after death being indued with this Balfamick potency more internally, more powerfully resisteth the putrefying habitude of the Elements, and defendeth it felf against all encroachments of adulterating corruption. For the clearing of which there are diverse arguments; (for instance) bodies dissected into many parts (though they have not feverall spirits, but inclused) do contrary to their nature leap and stirre up and down with severall motions; infomuch that they re vulgarly esteemed innocent and not able of die while the sun is above the Horizon and sometimes a dog is observed to bark is it were) and make many motions, his eart being cut out, as if he would tell restocked in his opinion, when a faid the heart is the first that liveth, and the

st that dyeth.

Moreover, the Balfame is not necessitated depart from the body or habitation of the spirit, or vitall Balfame, so long as it maineth entire and unhant, in what partiever it is so irresoluted or resolved into is Elements; and therefore nothing is here relinquished or separated but the animang rationall soul, or the informing form man, whose presence gave a difference to ery thing specifically; for a man being sunch and reduced into Mumie, is no more nan but equivocally; and the vitall spit, vegetable, naturall Balfame, the Symphysis, d with it the exuberancy of the occultivers, in such a body suffer no damage.

Therefore the Aereall Mumie only of the icrocosme, being extracted and separated r the preservation of the health of man, and for many other uses hereaster specified) approved of; so that the person or subit during life was persectly healthfull and und, without any troublesome passion,

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or essentiall constitution of parts or offending faculty, which may occasion any Mumiall imperfection, for those procure ar Antipatheticall operation.

### CHAP. III.

## of the Extraction of Aereall Mumie.

Paracellus in many places wonderfully extolleth and openly professeth that the Falsame of the Aereall Mumie of the Micrecosme doth preserve the health of mans body, because it most powerfully resisteth all forts of poysons received; it expelleth the contagious intoxication of the plague, and many other diseases: And that (iripyetar 27 Saneouv) the efficacy and virtue, in perfection of Aurum potabile, and of all other things of the greater world, even of the Philosophers Stone, may be gathered and raised from it: wherefore I suppose jit requisite to unfold this mystery more deliberately, and more accurately to fet down the Extraction of it: In the pursuance whereof I finde that this Aereall Munie may be separated & extracted several waies; as following. First First, it is performed by the way of Purefaction and separation of Elements, and their combination, so that from thence ariseth a new body in respect of the difference in its nembers, the Mumie being extracted hence retaineth all its former properties whatsoever, and is most ready to assist them in another.

Secondly, the Extraction of Mumie is persected after the manner of Quintessence, of

which in our first Tract, &c.

Thirdly, by the destruction of the Body, indasterward transplanting the spirit of the Mumie into another vegetable body.

Take these three Extractions particularly nandled for their better explication and exposition in the Tractates following.

The first manner of Extraction of Mumic: Or, of the Tincture of the Microcosme.

Orporeall Mumie is to be taken when a the substance adhering to every mem ber, (viz.) the liver, lungs, or the whole body (by which is understood the flesh and bloud do putrefie during the time of a Philosophica. moneth in a viall Hermetically closed, that i may have (as it were) a mucilaginous form the Muccago or filthy matter being wrung of drained from it, must be laid in dung to putrefie a Philosophicall moneth, that so it may be reduced into a Spagiricall Embryon; let the water be separated from this Embryon matte in Balneo Maria, and the aire in Ashes; The water being again powred on the residue and the signature duly interposited, let it putrefie another moneth in Balneo Marie; ther must the Water and Fire being extracted to gether by Ashes, the Water being separated from the Fire through Balneo Maria, and rectifying the Fire apart by Ashes: This will so separate the Elements (though the aforesaid Embryonian Earth may yet require another purgation) as if they were refolved into their three principles. After which les that that Fæculent and drosse Earth be reverberated or boiled in a close vessell for four daies; then let the Element of Water be distilled by a Balneall temper, that it may only consume the heterogeneous humidity; the residue is to be persected by Ashes.

The water that floweth upon the reverberated Earth boyling in Ashes, must three or four times by a strong fire be repelled and forced out, so shall it appear more pellucide and clear, and will be resisfied with

the proper Earth by the same work.

In like manner perfect the Aire upon the Earth by cohobating it to a purity and reaso-

nable sapor.

Then proceeding to the Fire; let that mixed with the Water, be put into a place fit for putrefaction for some few daies, so shall the Empyreuma (or drosse of the Fire) be abstracted from the water by an Arenarious or sandy kind of distillation; then separate again the Water from thence in Balneo Maria, afterward place it to putrefie for some three daies mixed with the Earth; then distill it by the Sand in a strong sire, and the fire will rise up together with the Sand, which is to be separated from the Water, the sire remaining in the bottome.

Pursue the same Infusion, Distillation, and

Separation from this Element of the Earth, untill nothing of that Fire remain in the bottome; the Water at length being separated (after it hath been divided from the clear Fire remaining three dayes ) must be abstracted from it throughly by Balneo Marie; the Fire at last being reduced to the Calor of Athes; this will sublimate this laborious rectification being of a more weakly operation: For thus by cohobation the Airy Balsame from the Water and Aire, will be conciliated to the Fire, and the Fiery Balsame by Fire to the Water; so that the last Liquois will be respondent to the two first Principles, Mercury and Sulpbur; which afterward being rectified by a circular motion will return into their proper Center, (viz.) the Mercuriall Liquor with the Sal, but the Sulphur circulating by its felf will passe into its own Center.

The third Principle must be persected according to the igrama or operation sollowing, viz. the reverberated Earth beaten upon Marble must be steeped in sour times as much of the Water separated in the first distillation by the Balneo, and must again be coagulated by Ashes, and so to be continued untill the Earth shall have throughly sucked up the Fire, (for it will

e sublimated to the likenesse of Snow )
to the more impure part, as the Tares
would in the field of Nature, hindering
the juncture of familiarity and concord,
hall be wholly relinquished and left resected.

Which earth being refined by sublimation, will truely make the third principle (viz.) Sal, which is the Miter into which the other wo (Mercury and Sulphur) are to be perfectly received as the procreating Spermate of Man and Woman, being appointed and approved for a new and admirable increase, containing in it self the Portracture and Nature of the whole World: (I mean of the Tincture extracted out of the Microcosme) and therefore called by the name of the Microcosme or little World, but racher by the title of the Microcosmicall stone of Philosophers, seeing it a Medicine for all diseases.

# The second Extraction of Mumic aft the manner of Quintessence.

That which belongeth to this oth Extraction of Mumie effected by the way of Quintessence, is not so difficult as the former, neither doth it require so much ar labour and time, but it is lesse powerful in the operation on the humane body Notwithstanding it be not so generall, you it is of great esteem for many particular uses; being a proper Mumiall Balsa against all kindes of poysons, insections, and many other kinds of difficul pussions.

### Whose Preparation is thus:

Take the cleare and bright spirit of Turpentine (for that of it self is Balfamick mingle it with Mumie thinly wrought of cut in, and put it in a vessell Hermeticall closed up during a Philosophers month to putrefie; powre some parts of the spirit of putrefyed Wine on the Expression received into an Oxes bladder, then let it be put into

an Alembick upon a Cucurbite closed very fast, so that the Cucurbite being set in cold water, the sand and coales about the Alembick may cause a gentle heat, which will make the Liquor or Quintessence in some very subtile to distill with the spirit of Wine through the bladder.

must be reverberated and reduced into Sal by sublimation, then after it shall be separated from the spirit of Wine by the Balneum it must be united with the Quintessence; which being done, the Quintessence of the Mumie is to be throughly dissolved with Treacle and Musk; and so it may be preserved in the forme of an Elixir; and is a present remedy both for the Plague, and other venemous diseases.

# The third manner of Extraction, or of Aereall Mumie.

A Third Extraction is of Aereal Mumie, or of the Balsame of the body prefocated and this must be done by the means of Trans.

plantation.

First, let the Munie being mixed in a fourth part of hot and dry earth be dissolved in a close vessell for a month, or untill it hath a mucilaginous form, then put in the seeds of such plants whose virtues are effectuall against the diseases you would have cured, viz. for the Plague Antipestilentiall seeds; for Feavers the seedsof Plants contrary to them, and so of the rest; so leave them in the open ayre while they begin to sprout and grow; for the magneticall virtue of the feed and its firit swelling in it, doth not only answer in proportion of Ayre, but the same (although often changing its nature with the firit of it ) doeth as it were nourish the inward Balfamick spirit of the Mumiall Earth, and so while it thus vegetates it will affociate the spirituall virtues and properties of that same Mumie with it selfe continually. Moreover Moreover, the Extraction of the same learbe skilfully mediated with the spirit of ine, after the manner of the Quintessence and Magisterium, will be very commodious and usefull for the conservation of health, and repelling of many diseases. Which lystery of Transplantation is more amply andled in the subsequent Chapter; And alrough many reasons may be given for sumiall Extractions, yet I shall only here lay own Three as most principall and requisite the shew the potency and operation of the sore secret Medicine; the rest (through the Letort and Alembick) I will leave to the rosessor.

CHAPO

#### CHAP. IV.

of the Spiritual Mumic of a Micro cosmical living body.

Heophrastus Parac. (in his Book de Tempore) having finished the four forts of Corporeall Munie, as in the former Series; de scendeth now to a more mysticall and admirable Mumie as he expresseth in these words; Quod insuper alia Mumia detur e vivo existente corpore, vel exquavis ejus parte, integris & inoffenfis in permanentibus, extrahenda, &c. There may be also another Munie extracted from a living body, or from any member or part thereof remaining whole and entire, which will cure many affections (otherwise incurable) by a common and easie way, by which, as by a naturall and wholesome Philtre, a loving and mutuall complacency. is procured between a man incensed against his wife; and many other excellent experiments are found in it, though some ignorant and evill disposed people will not grant any fuch thing in nature; whose frivolous arguments and sophistry betterexperience hath confuted. These (Experiments) have hitherto been much concealed

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iled from the most learned, and notwithinding have been used by the Rustical and
immon people, of whom some by this Mumie
we caused their Heards, Geese, Hens, and
geons to love them, others have (with like
ccesse) given it to Dogges, Falcons, Stags,
d Lyons, by which they have been taed, and also by the proper use of this
mey have perswaded and allured wilde
casts into their nets; which mystery of
the Magnetisme I intend not in this place

rther to enlarge.

The same Paracelsus (in lib. 4. de Origine rb. invisib. toward the end) speaketh thus, which for the benefit of the matter and egancy of the stile, I have here recited in is own Language.) Kan die Sondurch em flass scheinen, unnd das Fewr durch den fen geben, unnd begder Leib bleibet laussen: So can auch der Leib seine Brafft le die Weite geben lassen, unnd fill liegen A hohl als die Sonn durch dy Glafs, und mpt doch felbst nicht dadurch: Dzumb ird dem Leibe an sich selbst nichts zuge. lessen, sondern den kraffte die ansa ihm eben, ingleicher weite, wie der Geschmack on eim Bisem, dels Leib auch still lieget. Uso find auff den Grund die Bielfeltigen erfunden in Mumia erfunden worden, dass ian fagt das Abeil am Benschen ift gut dasu,

dazu, das ander ist gut zu den Dingen, dabor ich bie nicht schzeiben wil, bistich zerlege die Mumien in der Dunmisschen Schuel, in welcher Deten erklaret werden die Ding, fo eucl bie werden gebzesten, denn sie haben so gross Apsteria in ihnen, dass sie eines trestlicher Buchs wol bedurffen, ec. (which is thus rendred) If the Sun can shine through the Glasse, and the fire shine through the Furnace, and the bodies of each is not neer, then the body also can ejaculate its virtue though it lyeth still and comes no neerer then the Sun doth to the Glaffe, for it doth not paffe through the Glasse: And consequently nothing is attributed to the body but to the virtues proceeding from it, even as the sent which the Mosse affords, whose body lyeth and stirreth not. The like Experiments were found in the Munie upon good grounds, whereby it was known that some part of man was good for such a thing, and some were found to do good otherwise; of which I intend not to write now, but refer it to the Schooles, when Mumie shall be Anatomized in a heavenly manner, where fuch things shall be further declared, which you now stand in need of ; for there are contained therein extraordinary Mysteries, whose demonstration would require a great Volum.

Which words of Paracelsus do excelently describe that Spiritual Mumie, and ther Sympathetical and Antipathetical Myleries.

He demonstrateth the true foundation nd use of the Mumie (according to its dotrine) under the example or type of the Sagnet and Iron, by which virtue the Magnet oth alliciate the Iron unto it, shewing by it he inner or true extraction of Spirituall Sumie and its hidden saculties (of which irther hereafter, though he doth somewhat bliquely and obscurely expresse himselfe) y handling the thing it self, and foundaon thereof in these words, Spiritum Mumie illius usus este, nist mediante vivo quodam corre; that the spirit of Mumie is, of no use alesse to a living body: which some may em to enforce from the 29. Pfal. Fer what ofit is there in my bloud, when I descend into prruption? Alchough many may suppose ttle or nothing is here meant of Spiritual lumie, yet if any one will narrowly fearch ito it, by comparing truth with truth, : may (by a more diligent enquiry) finde it the true concordancy of the Magnet id Iron, with their properties, nature, riginall and virtues: After which he will fily know how to apply the (mentioned) cample to the present purpose, and also

know the Extraction and use of Spiritua Mumie.

Wherefore seeing the knowledge of thi Science (according to Paracelsus) depends of the true cognition and contemplation of the Magnet or Loadstone; I conceive it most necessary for our purpose to be handled it this place.

It is thus therefore with the Loadstone Although many have studied the virtue an nature of it, yet not any hitherto (as I eve heard) have attained the true know ledge and reason of the Magneticals pro

perties.

The Magnes or Syderite hath not in it generation a simple and genuine nature, as other naturall bodies; for this hath its original or nativity not from parents of an Home geneall but Heterogeneall nature: Even as the Mule generated by two distinct species dege nerateth into a Third; its Genitrix is of double kind, which therefore bein ( anoxeonenos) inclineth to both, partic pates of both, (viz.) of the Theamedall lap darry Mercury, copulating with the Martie Mercury; Its Genitor hath likewise a doub nature or genius, (viz.) a Metallick Sulphureo Martiall spirit, and the Lapidary spirit of the Theamed aforesaid, the active forme of bot the other matters, and yet not agreeit

A Mumiau Irealise.

among themselves, but strangely averse and (asit were) jealous one of another; for they are both inflamed with an equall love, and have the same title and claime of their and have the same title and claime of their aforesaid Spouse; and therefore both by right of Nature do copulate and ingender after this manner.

When as the Lapidary Mercuriall Liquour is in its first matter or Liquid entity, and is turned towards the first matter or Martiall Mercury; (for it is certain they are delighted in one Matrix) and hence it is that the Sideriticall mountaines for the most part are contiguous to those wherein the Theamede grows; wherefore it assumeth from the stone some kinds of necessity and symbole of contiguity, or of the first occasion to mutuall amity, and at length doth wholly conspire with the said Martiall Mercury and receiveth and joyneth it selfe with it in one and the same bed.

What then? both (the Mothers) being very inclinable, and strucken with the same Starre and sting, do therefore (according to Philosophers) admit their lover or forme appropriated to them into their neerest power above, (for the Heaven is the Paranymph in

all such Actions.)

After this manner and sometimes otherwise (one principle by force preoccupying ano-

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ther) formes of different species are received in one and the same subject: We have an Example of this in the Lithopedio A'bosii, and also in Coralls, Metalls, and in diverse Mineralls, bearing the figures and likenesse of hearbs and other things: Now each forme (viz.) the Spirit or Theamedall forme by reason of its Lapidary Murcury, and the Martiall Spirit by reason of its Martiall Mercury, (in some measure) is received into the society of the Lapidary Mercury, to which the spirit of the Celestiall motions particularly qualified is a faithfull and impart all con. ductor and coadjutor; for the substances, formes, and innate powers of the Terrene existences depend on the assimilative aspect of the heavens; and therefore they both are mutually inspired by the Celestiall influences, and corrivally received into the love and bosome of the aforesaid matter.

Arte poli vinclisque nova ratione paratis.

Thus heavens conspiring, Art doth prove
A n ew found way to setter Love.

When as the Twin-busbands having happily celebrated their Nuptialls, (with their aforesaid Spouses) by the consummation of this Marriage, the ingunorates, or more predominant Sulphurous Martiall Spirit endued with

i wonderfull mobility, subdueth and more internally possesses the Wetall merely proper being absent, & the Theamedall spirit but weakly resisting and impotently endeavoring the performance of the same duty: On the other side the Lapidary Mercury by its cognation or affinity with the inclosed particle of the Martiall Murcury, doth not only affectionately retain the Lapidary Spirit, but also the Martiall, and coagmenteth the Metall into a Lapidary body, by the mediation of the Sal; for the greater part of Mercury is Lapidary, the less Metallick.

Thus the whole Concrete is not alike, neither Iron nor Stone, but no should Hermaphroditicall or mixture of both, but yet, if no sales in such proportion, that the Lapidary Mercury may obtain its naturall matter from the Lapis, and its spirits from the Iron, the rest being permanent & existent in it in the same quality, but in a lesse quantity and efficacy.

This is the History of the Naturall Magnetick generation, from whence are the very principles and reasons of all its proprieties; For in that it attracteth Iron, or is attracted to it in respect of its more massy (and ponderous) body, is because the Sulphurous Martiall Spirit being of a moveable and noble nature is intricated in an improper

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and strange matter, (viz.) the Lapidary Mercury, and that in the presence of a most malitious Theamedall Spirit, whom it abhorreth and avoideth.

Now every naturall ens any way disturbed (lest it should be vitiated beyond the condition of its species seeking aid and perfection) betaketh it self to that place where the more noble state of its species is (preserved.) This (I fay) is the cause why the Spirit of the Martiall Magnet being straighten'd by reason of the matter, and its Antagonist placed so near it, flyeth always to the Iron, and joyneth it self with the spirit of it: And this which it doeth spiritually, it would also do corporally, if its contrary or ambiguous condition by reason of its contrary forme did not hinder it, or otherwise if there were not a greater reason of the obsequy and accession in the Iron; so that the Iron is principally moved to the Magnet and not contrarily, because its spirits united and roborated with the Mart all spirits of the Magnet, have a body (in months) tractable and prepared to obedience, which is otherwise in the Magnet: For as how much by reason of its Martiall spirits it betakes it selfe to the Iron, so much by reason of the Iron spirit the other immediately passeth to it; for each seeketh its own perfection, the suppetating Causes are motives, as the internall nemy, the environing Aire, and both the

ame governed by the Calestial Spirit.

Also, the reason it attracteth Iron on one d. part, and depelleth it on another, (for here is not alwayes ( no mejow z) omow) acording to its internall and externall powrs precisely an opposition of faculties) that proceedeth only from the Mercury and Lapilary spirit of the I beamed, of which the Magnet likewise consisteth; These on the one fide do hinder the Martiall spirit that it cannot execute its naturall power; on the other side the aforesaid spirit of Mars hindreth the spirit of the Theamed; Thus are they alwaies a mutuall impediment the one to the other in an opposite, but in any other way a (united) collection: so that in whatsoever the action and virtue of the one prevaileth, the faculty of the other ceaseth, and is no waies observable; which dispofition of Nature is obvious and concurrent in other species; First, in those wherein contrary faculties are admitted; as Bees, Vipers, Toads, Cantharides, &c. whose parts which are receptacles of poylons are not Antidotall; and so on the contrary, that it may be an Axiome not only in contraries, but also in subordinate things; Una cujuslibet facultate intensiori reddita, remissiorem fieri alteram, & contra

weaker is the other; and contrarily one of the Contraries being setled, the other is re-

Lastly, whence is its Conversion to the North? briefly hence; The beaven in that part of it, the Urse cauda (vulgarly called) the Tail of the lesser Bear, or any other Starre) is the principium of this particular nature in the Magnet, comprehending the reason of its whole being, as the Moon of the Selenite Stone, the Sun of the Lothes, and other Heliotropiums; or in a certain sense the Sea is the cause of all other waters; therefore the Celestiall Spirits flowing into the Rudiments, Complements, and Suppliments of this Creature more abundantly by reason of the immobility of the Polary stars, of which also the contrariety of the mobible Aire being a cause, is of such notable concernment, that they continually have the same motion of the Starre about the Earth; (which if you defire a more narrow inspection, it is sufficiently experimented in the Trad of the Loadstone) and so that in whatsoever adversity or exigence they are, they naturally defire to escape and recreate themselves this way, by which there is a conjunction with the familiar symbolicall and chiefest Gelestiall Spirits, and a mutuall all and natural inclination with all other

lements and Elementaries.

Hitherto sufficiently of the Magnet; where it we must note (webs the magnet) according to its progression, that the Magnetil Attraction proceedeth from the Sulphurous artial Spirit, and the Calestial influence pre-

Wherefore it will be necessary and conveent to the exalting and extracting of the sphurous spirit of the Microcosme, to try it by Microcosmicall Magnet bearing affinity with the Martiall Magnet; as in the subsequent hapter shall be more largely declared.

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#### CHAP. V.

of the Foundation of the Extraction of Spirituall Mumie and of its Magnet.

A Lthough Theophrasius in many things, and those oftentimes most relating to the strength of the whole Argument, be fomewhat ambiguous and obscure, which hath raised many objections (worthy against him and his writings, yet in tha part wherein the fummary force and pow er lyeth, he seemeth to me perspicuou enough; Therefore Experience it self, and th Mother of it Philosophy, did instruct him in the composing his Book (De tribus Essent. of the Three Essences, and in other places that the magnetick attractive nature and vi gour of all things, as well Sympatheticall 2 Antipatheticall conlifteth in the virtue of th Sulphurous Balsame & vital spirit; from whence it may be inferred that the Magnes of th Microcosme by the same sulphurous spirit as b the active everyenuli or powerfull form mu be extracted, and that the Magnes of the M crocosme much resembling the passive matte hath a like generation with the Martin Magnet (fo.properly called).

It is also certain that the sulphurous spirit the Microcosme is contained in the Exnents; which not only Aristotle teacheth lib. 2. cap. 3. de generatione animal. that the it of the Sun and of Animals, which trudiffereth little from the aforesaid Sulr, is as well contained in the Excrements though contra-distinct from Nature) as the feed; And Fernelius (in lib. 2. cap. 18. abd. rerum causis) saith that the parts and rescences, as well of roots as of living atures, have much more power and set virtues, then of those which are taken m the dead. But Paracelsus (whom for his at experience and abstruse knowledge in ngs we may safely credit in this mat-) lib. 1. Tract. 2. de Tartaro, faith that weirwun f xoinias, the Peritoma or excrents of the belly or vitals, is no other thing en the Sulphur: and elsewhere, that the crocosmicall sulphur is nourished by the exments of the Entrails; the Sal lyeth in e Urine, and part of it is evacuated, but tany part of the Mercury, for that is pt as it were for nutriment.

Therefore I may safely gather according the precedent History of the Martiall agnet, that the sulphurous Martiall Spirit is of

Attractive faculty, while it being affocid with the Lapidary Mercury, is inherent

with

with it; so the generation and Principia of the Microcosmicall Magnet is to be sough (के माँड क्योंक्या में working) in the Excremen of the Entrails aforesaid.

The familiar nutriment of our natural being singularly ingested, and reduced by the Arches into the Materia prima or sirmatter, that liquid and Mercuriall substance (for whither else can they more commodiously apply then to the said Lapida Mercury) For those things which the substances spirit of the Microcossine doth so much traverse up and down, being liquid, do cleave unto the embracements of the sir periour intestines, and associateth with them though contrary to it self, no other wise then as the sorme doth with the mater, is at length deduced through the Mancele.

This Conjunction being made who as they shall draw the Magnetick power and faculties of its Microcosmicall sulphs even as the Lapidary Mercury did the Spirit of the Martiall, doth not only defer the name of Mercury by its Analogie with the Lapidary Magnet (so called) by may most worthily be termed the Microcomicall Magnes.

That this is truely so, appeareth by th

e Microcosmicall Mercury indued with the d spirit, demonstrateth that Magnetick ture, dignity, and use by many various d wonderfull wayes, which is conspicus and clearly exemplifyed by that extemaneous sympatheticall Unquent which is not known to many, especially to Military n; for it is generally esteemed themost idy (Cure), the Instrument or Weapon ly that made the Wound being duely aynted with it, wonderfuly mitigateth, and o healeth the Ulcer or Wound: So in the y Magnes of the Microcosme (being diversly posed ) sometimes it strangely stoppeth the plent folutions of the belly, and (among ft ich) sometimes the Dysenteria or Bloudy. c, which if it be Esidemicall it hath its Cent from above, and sometimes it greatprovokes them: And this is generally ferved even by the common fort of people faid Magnet being burned or fired either throwing burning Coaleson it, or elfe burnt Wine and pepper together, sprinkupon it, doth with as much tormens ict the Nates depositoris inciviles, as the ning Coales themselves, were they applyto the same parts.

Of which saith Paracel. (in Tract.1. de modo rmacandi:) that the aforesaid હ્લા જાળા or Excrements of the Paunch are not so as those of the Ventricles, proceeding for the Intestines, for then they would be no use; but that they are placed there Nature, to the end that they may be m ready to expell, and also (which he speak in respect of the matter) be more services to the greater Entrails, which is attribute to the accession of the Spirit, according the testimonies of the chiefest Philosophe And this may serve to expound that Galen lib. 2. cap. 1. de simpl. from Snakes tentimes proceedeth health, from ease, and even from Dung the Cure diseases.

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#### CHAP. VI.

of the Procession, or manner of Extraction of Spirituall Mumic.

Irst, it will be requisite to have in a readinesse the Mumiall Magnes which nust be dryed in the Aire in some shady lace, (for the heat of the Sunne destroyeth he Spirituall Sulphur by dissipating it) and t must also be reduced into Earth; for hus its noxious humour, and whatsoever is of n excrementitious quality (which hindereth he usefull Sulphur) will with its noisonnesse eabolished, and the said Sulphur will return nto its own Centre.

The Magnes being thus prepared, apply it o what part of the body soever you please, and let it remain there untill it wax ery hot; For the better effecting the same, et that part (whereunto it is applyed) or the whole body be kept in motion ill it sweat; and by this meanes the Magnes of the Microcosine, requiring that which is most familiar to its nature, (name-y) the Spirituall Mumie or Aery Sulphurous spirit

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spirit of Man, (according to their several natures and proportion) draweth with as much alacrity and aptnesse; as is before specifyed of the Attractive faculty of the Loadston to Iron, (viz.) from the well and sound part a sound and well disposed Spirit from the diseased a languishing Spirit in sected with that disease, as this Conjunctive appetite is naturall to every thing o its like; and there is an easie solution of the parts of a subject when as like i drawn by power of its like; in which respective that of Heraclitus is not absurd, Omnia fieri peranicitian & per litem, all things are done by amity and strife. Of which more amply in another place.

## CHAP. VII.

# of the use of Spirituall Mumie (in generall.)

T is affirmed before from Theophrastus, that the Spirituall Mumie extracted from e proposed Magnes, is of no use, neither n it effect any thing, unlesse a live body or getable Animal doth intercede, & not withit reason, for seeing the virtue must only ue out of the body, it would be more potent and uncapable of procuring effects orthy its originall; for nothing operates yond its species and degree; therefore it ust of necessity be invested with such a bstance, whose interiour Anatomy accorng to the barmony of the Heavens doth much agree with it as its former subnce from whence it was extracted, or whose ndition is the same with the former in e series of the Celestiall dignities; for it is oft certaine and confirmed by invincible sperience, that these Terrestriall things spose themselves in order to these Celesti-, and that what happeneth to one by the rtue of the Celestials, that presently by the ncordancy of the superiour (powers) is common. common to another constituted under the same order, so long as the application of all things requisite is not wanting; In a word certain Starres do consent and direct every fingular species by by some ordinate and familiar dominion, and what soever is com prehended under the fame fower, by the benefit of the Ætheriall spirit do admi rably agree; and the same virtues which are from above communicated to one, do mu tually conspire with the other: We man therefore hence conclude, that Nature hatle not appropriated only one thing to the use of one, (suppose from whatsoever action or passion you please ) but many to on and the same thing; so that our know ledge (though shallow in more weights matters) doth equally extend it felf

An Example hereof may be drawn from the virtue of Auri folaris (or Solary gold according to the suffrages of the most learned for it is not only in that, but also in the Bezar stone, Gums, Musk and Amber, nay in the very heart of a man, but in all these according to their severall way and manner And of all and every of these the heaven is the most benigne Author and moderate according to the appointment of God who preserveth the order of Heaven an

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arth under the government of one and the same Starres; whence proceedeth υρροια μία, ξυμπνοια μία, ξυμπαθέα πάντα,) το Conspiration, one Constuence, and every

mpathy. Also the said virtue of Gold hath no ower of its self unlesse in its own nature, in some other consimilative subject, nor in ly other thing, unlesse in those which are iturally capable of receiving these solary rtues; as the heart and vitall spirits of man, c. To these it notably giveth strength id splendor; and increaseth, roborateth, id multiplyeth it self in them; this umentation of it, is not only advantagious the heart and vitall spirit of man, but also it selfe surviving and remaining withut the man, so long as the Magnes of it erforming its duty by the same virtue doth itercede: As in the Transplantation of Biriall Microcosmical Mumie, the subject of oth being life and strength doth wonderilly and mutually attract by the direction fthe heavens.

By which, thus darkly expressed, some may happily suppose that the extracted sumie of Paracelsus should not be lest in Magnes, but be produced into some retable nature, that so being freed from a Magnes or tody, and uselesse and dead

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unto it, and transferred into some vegetable subject capable of the vitall power of increasing it, might by its spiritual attractory

virtue be continually augmented.

To which may be answered, that although the Magnes of the Microcosme will extract some part of the spirituall, yet it will not do it sufficiently, nor so much as is necessary for transplanting or eradicating diseases, but this translation to another body will make it lesse operative, being banished from its own: Of which more at large in the ensuing Procession, (being a continuation of this Extraction.)

Take Magnetiek Earth, into which 'fome spirituall Mumie being received by somentation, let it be inseminated into seed, or implanted into some hearbe proper for the disease and member you would

Cure; as



ad so in the rest, by adhibiting their proer guides: Let them grow and vegetate in ne open Ayre; and so the Attractive propery will wax much stronger, and through is vegetative nature, will wholly draw and ick up the Mumiall spirits, Sympathetically nd Antipathetically, by the benefit of the irit of the World; and through the means f the seminall quality of its species, (if its roper form should degenerate) it will reain and keep its properties without any ifficulty: And this proceeds from the ongruity of forms in both; namely, in ie member administring Spirituall Mumie, nd in the seed or plants conforming to it; nerefore, if the infected member be weak, ne impotency thereof will be transferred o the feed or plant; if it bee naturally rong, they will also, after their maner, participate: And this is readily per-Red by the meanes aforesaid, as a kinde f Magicall allurement and preparative, rhich is apt to receive the Celestiall infuons.

But it is to be observed, that the plants r fruit must be diversly ordered of that very may the more easily work this estate) and accommodated to the nature and everall conditions of the Disease: As for xample.

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In a hot and dry disease, as the Jaundies is, which you would have fluid and resoluble, the plant together with the Magnetick Earth, must be presently cast into a running water : but if it be an humid disease, as the Dropfie, when by the benefit of Transplantation the water is sufficiently defluxed and wasted, then burn the plant with the Magneticall Earth in the fire, so that the disease may be wholly dryed up : But if the disease bee of an ordinary temper; as some sorts of Jaundies Feavers, Erysipelas (vulgarly called St. Anthomy's Sore ) and other sharp noysome diseafes, whose nature is neither very dry no very moyst, then the Magnetick Earth, with the plant is to be dryed on the ground, or it the smoak, that it may kindely and by de grees consume: This given to any Bealt o Cattle, that is naturally stronger then th Patient, it will presently affect the same ( with the disease) and the Man will becom well.

This excellent property, some (by asserting the with more then a Diabolicall malice) have most detestably abused; who, by conveighing Pestilences, Feavers, Impostumes, and the like, from dead bodies and beasts, their contagions have infected Waters, Pastures, or and also Men and whole Nations with directions.

full Pestilences.

Such impieties have been too much practifed in former times, when as some wicked wretches have caused the most contagious Plagues by Munie extracted onely by the Elixation and Decoction of pestilential Cadavers, being smeared or sprinkled upon dores,

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posts, handles of things, &c. So experience teacheth, that the dead Carkases of Animals dying mad, and prepared by art after the like manner, and given to others, either of the same kinde, or otherwife, do affect them with the same madnesse: Hence happily some derive the true reason of many contagious diseases; for, as the said Mumie is transferred by Art, so the diseased Mumie descendeth either from the Celestiall Stars, or from the nature of the infected man himselfe, into the Iliaster; and that hath the like sympathy with both, as the Lung-wort with the Lungs, the Magnes of the Microcosme with the Microcosme, the Rain with the Ground, Gumme with Chaffe, &c.

Therefore, it aptly draweth from those Stars, and solloweth their attraction and direction every where Mumially & Magnetically; so that how much of every Astrall Mumie, or of an infected man is received into the Iliaster, so much (although invisible) passeth vicisfively into divers men, for the better accommodation of either, onely by the spirit

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of the vitall World, through the Rayes of the Stars opportunely applyed. (But to

our purpose.)

It is now carefully to be looked unto, that the hearb or tree with which the Mumie out of the found member is mixed, may not decay or be cut, but that with all care it may be preferved alive and growing; therefore that vegetable species must be transplanted into the very kernell, neer the root of a shady and green tree, the hole being sirmly closed upagain, that so the mosssure of it may more properly be exhausted, and by applying every thing rightly, the operation may

the more effectually succeed.

And it must also as carefully be observed, that the fruit or tree into which the disease is transplanted, do not grow up too suddenly and rankly, (which often happens) for such superfluous vegetation is dangerous, and hurtful for the member: This may appear by the example of Hair, which is often transplanted into a Willow, that it may grow the faster, nor is it without successe; but when they are lest in it beyond their proper time, being not cut down nor burned, that over rank and moist vegetation oftentimes proveth hurtfull to the brain and eyes, especially to the latter; which is also dangerous to any afflicted or troubled with Phthisick and Fea-

vers,

ers, (while they happily think themselves ecure;) which onely proceeds from this eror, that they improvidently place their sumies in kerbs and trees of a rank or too quick egetation.

Also, you must carefully provide, that ou choose a species temperated according to 1e' condition of the person or member inthed, that so it may rightly persorm its

uty.

Which proportion of generall barmony very commendable: As for example, the ake eminent for its duration, and of a flow owth, is therefore most proper for the teeth f Children ( shedding them the first seaven ears) to be transplanted into, to avert any seases from them, during their whole life. or with leffe reason against the unany, or urstennesse of Children, a wedged piece of ake is taken, with a certain quantity of trley corns, upon which cause the Childe , make water for some few dayes, then dig om under the Oake a handfull of fresh Earth, d mingle it with the Barley; after which, ta young Oak, and put the Earth mixt with e Barley together into it, and also the oresaid wedge of Oak, not without a mycall Mumiall reason, like this of ours; hich may likewise occasion the commenlitions of that Shrub, which is faid to be AntiparalyAntiparalyticall, by whose simple and meer extension, many troubled with the Palse are restored to their pristine and natural

strength.

But where it is taken in that manner, that the Mumie extracted from another is to be communicated to a living body, that may by the actuall exhibition of the body or part i felfe, be effectuall; as the nut of a Stags Pifle transfixed in the heat of Copulation, pulverisec or pounded with the Oyle of Beavers-Stone or else the seed it self mingled with Pepper and then dryed with Musk. Amber, and Peruvian Balsam, is very effectuall: It is alse very powerfull by Blood, or its natural Quintessence, as is experimented in a Father hating his Son from his infancy, insomuch that he cannot indure him in the same Roome with him, but being absent, lovets him: of which the Poet elegantly speaketh:

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Non amo te (Volucri) nec possum dicer.

Hoc solum possum dicere, non amo te

I love not thee, nor can I tell for what

This onely I can say, I love thee not

For if you should take some of the Sons blood breathing out of the Basilick vein of he left Arm, and drop it through a small unnell into the like quantity of Alcoolian Wine put into a very close Glasse for certain dayes, and afterward distill it in Balneo Maria through an Alembick to a drynesse, then give sometimes to the Father one or two Drachms of the Distillation in a draught of Wine fasting, It will prefently (with great admiration) metamorphose and reconcile their affections, and all motions of discontent and hatred will abate and cease: Also it hath the same successe and effects, being administred to any marryed Couple, who have lived in perpetuall strife and variance; as oftentimes confirmed experience hath proved, ( good perswasions being administred, and investives laidaside.)

So the Blood of one troubled with the Dropsie or Consumption (but before, for the better discovering of its secret star) putrefied and given to a Swine or Dog, with Bread or other Meat, the Disease will be transferred from the sick party to them: Unto which, that of Ficinus seemeth to relate of the exustion of humane blood from the Arm of an healthfull young man, for the Instauration of his youthfull spirits into an old man: Also, that which hath been received

from Antiquity, (namely) a Bath made of the blood of Infants, for curing the Leprofie, and to restore corrupted sless: So that this (without cause of injury) hath rendred certain Kings hatefull to the Common peo-

ple. For it is both detestable, improfitable and noxious, in respect of nutrition, to receive the parts themselves, and humane blood into the body; for, illud quod nutrit, non plane corpori debet esse homogeneum, that which nourisheth ought not properly to be homogeneall with the body; because sometimes a like thing causeth evill effects; an example whereof we have in Faustina daughter of the Emperour Antonius, who drinking the blood of a Gladiater, whom she affected, it wrought, in stead of love, a strange hatred, (as Julius Capitilonus writeth:) And that Roman (of whom Schrammius Speaketh in Fasciculo Historiarum ) who drinking the blood which gushed out of his owne vein, wonderfully forgot that Learning which before he was exquisite in : I might also instance the blood of a Cat, which fometimes having been drunk, did infuse a strange madnesse, with a Cats gesture and yawling. Many other examples might be produced of this nature.

A Mumiall Treatises

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Therefore, if it be required to give Muie extracted from another, to any man, the
fest way is to prescribe the whole fruit inreased by that transplantation to be eaten or
runk; or otherwise, give the Essence of it
ctracted by the benefit of the spirit of
Vine; both which will be successfull:
Vhereof more at large in the Tract of Love
and Amity following.

CHAR

## CHAP. VIII.

of the Favour of the Heavens towara the aforesaid Operations.

EE have formerly treated of the ex-cellent virtues of Mumie, both in respect of it selfe, and the properties thence proceeding, under the name of Spirituali Mumie, by the means of Extruded and Constellated Mumie. And likewise that the same Mumie is every where to be joyned with a certain Star, by whose directions and appul les, the firit of the whole World, which doth consociate the soule to the World, mediating, and all and fingular its affections and virtues by an equable successe, operateth in all and every of its united parts, whether it be adjoyned to the body, or otherwise separated: (As thosethings which are joyned by a Nerve or Sinew are moved with it; and a small motion in the principles make a great change in the dependencies ) The truth of which appeareth, in that there is one and the same reason of all Solarie things in all parts of the World, according to their severall dispositions; infallibly llibly, from an equall accession and tayes of

By this we mean nothing else, then that very fingular Creature, from their first eginning, have their innate faculties or roperties, and that most powerfully in neir spirits, although consequently in neir whole substance, (whence sometimes ney are termed proprietates totius substantie, he properties of the whole substance) and metimes in their Excrements: But in the iterim, we must not deny that they are prerved and excited by a certain naturall diection of the Celestials, and forced to opette their strange effects diversly, according their powers, concursions, mixtions, and alinations; for whence is that innumerable and incomprehensible, nay infinite variaon of the Stars and things; when as no one ring in the whole Nature of things, can properly be esteemed the Cause of so much variety? In what (I say ) confisteth ne Unity and Continuity of the World? In hat other sense are the Heavens (by ne Philosophers ) accompted motus princi-

um?

For thus Aristotle (in prime Meteoror.)

raith, That the World must necessarily be so
continuated to the heavenly Versions, that all

res virtues must be governed by it; for that

must be esteemed the first Cause; whence is the first and principle motion of all things: And (in lib. 1. de Generatione) he saith, that the Heavens was accompted by the ancient Philosophers) for the Progenitor, or first Parent.

Nor doth subtle Scaliger (in Exeré. 6. de Subtil. Sect. 2. ) unfitly argue against Proclus, That Nature is a Sublunary power; but in this it differs from Nature, that the universall Circuit of Nature is never comprehended; Nature being the Motes principium, and Motion being above the Moon, no moving thing can be equall in power with the Mover: but he faith truly, that this power is not separated from the Celestial bodies; that is, distinct from those powers from which these our affections proceed; wherefore, according to their Power, Concursion, Mixtion, and Alienation, it hath a diverse Creation, Existency, and Dissolution: What else is this, but the motus principium to be in those Celestials, and that the Heavens have power to effect all things?

Thus strengthened therefore by these Authorities, I may presume with Fernelius the Physician an excellent Philosopher (in 2. de abd. rer. Caus.) gravem eorum esse stupiditatem, qui sidera nibil in aera nisi calorem aut frigus, imbres aut siccitatem lumine motuq; suo

inducere

aducere contendant; that such are very ignoant, who would enforce upon the Stars nely a power over the Air, of causing Heat r Cold, Moysture or Drought by their ight and Motion; if by their good Conitution they do defend and preserve the life fall things; why by their evill disposition may they not discomodate the like? Thence I say) is the first and chiefest health and conrvation of al things, thence also proceedeth eath: Those therefore that are unskilfull f this Contemplation, do wholly abrogate ne Causes and Powers; and deny them, as if ney were not, contrary to the testimonies f Reason.

Neither are these (powers) received in the ublunaries by that universall and equivocall ower of the Heaven, which is drawn by all nd every singular thing more or lesse, acording to the various preparation and conitution of their Nature, to which action the expect of the second seco

mixing themselves with another power; no in their severall versions is their defluxion alike; slowing (as it were) into a things every where, in a constant measure and manner, as if prepared thereto; but sometimes lesse, sometimes more, by the definite Coitions of the Stars; but rather every Earthy thing doth sinde most powerful and essentially their proper Stars well and happily collustrated and disposed; and the series of things do depend wholly upon every Star to which they a properly designed: Some things prosper the accession, rayes, and influence of the Surothers of the Moon, and others of oth Planets, &c.

The leaves of the Olive, Teile, Poplar, Elmand Willow trees are turned about by the Conversion of the Suns motion, beholding the Heavens this day with a different countenance to the day before: & Peniroyal drye hanging abroad in the Winter folstice, wingrow and flourish by a secret power: The Ocymoides or Night-slowers do not grow or savour sweet but in the night: Also Suchory, Heliotropiums, or Scorpion grasse, Wolfgrasse, Goats-beard, Dogs-onion, doe all follothe Sun from his rising and setting, looking toward his departing, and are turned withe Sun every hour, even in a cloudy da

th

they open and expand themselves with the ising of the Sun, and close up again at his feting; likewise, the Trifoil is observed to change the colour of its flower three times in a day; und this vicifitude never happens but towards the Sun, so that in the morning it appeareth bhite, at noon purple, and in the evening red; To likewise the Lote tree is Solary which is manifested by its round Apples opening their leaves in the day, and closing them up in the night: Also after the rising of the Star Sirius, the bird Parra appeareth not the same day till it be set again: The Sea Tinni's are enraged with Lust; the Occyx idethit self; and the vast Ocean doth apparently imitate the Sun in the ebbing and flowing, every forth part of a day faccording to his increasing actions and morce.

Neither is there any other reason why the Lyon should dread the Cock (as Marsilius responsed) unlesse because the Cock is a solary inimall, and in that respect superiour to the Lyon; of which Celius Rhodiginus (in lib. 16. Antiquitat. cap. 13.) giveth a truer cause them any other, (thus rendered) The crowing of the Cock which is at certain etimes of the might, procedeth from a certain influence of the Sun, and consequently from the mutation of the Aire, which doth alter specially

at the rifing of the Sun, at what time the Cock is observed more earnestly to crow; which alteration the nature of the Cock doth more sensibly and accurately apprehend then any other Creature; because in the series of things every one hath its dependency from a certain Star; the Cock is properly and especially constituted in the

Solary order.

In which sensethe opinion of the Saracens would not be so ridiculous and contemptible, who feign that there is a great Cock in Heaven, whose Crowing other Cocks here on Earth do only hear, and indeavour to imitate as often as they hear him Crow. And that of Plato I conceive in the same fense, (viz.) that in the Earth the Celestial bodies are in a Terrefirial condition, and in beaven the Terrestriall bodies are in a Celestiall dignity, &c. Also according to the Philosophy of the Pythagorians, the Stars are great Systems containing in themselves what soever we have in the Systems or compasse of the Earth, Aire, and Water: To which that of Paracelsus agreeth in Tract. 1. de pestilit. Auts dem Syder ischen Leben ent spzinget dass Thierische Leben dess Wensehen, alles maturlich aufs Eigentschafft und Krafft defs Pimmels, Als ibz sehet an dem Haan, der schzepet die Pitternacht und den Tagan,

Das

un der Paan, also auch der Pensch:

From the Sydereall life arifeth the Aninall life; all which is naturall from the Selectiall property and quality: An example you fee by the Cock, who giveth noice of the midnight, and for the break of lay; which instinct he hath from Astralls: Man is in the same condition with the

Sock.

For there is a double son or Essence in Man, (viz.) the body, and the life; the one is quick ned and governed by the inspiration of the Heavens, the other followeth the nature of the Elements: This is not only affirmed by Iamblichus and Julianus, but by all others that have studied this particuler, in Sole omnes calestium esse virtutes, that in the Sun is all the virtues of the Celestialls bodies: And Proclus saith, that all the virtues of the Celestialls, do meet and are congregated into one body according to the Aspect of the Sun.

Now let us speak of the Moon, with whom the bodies of Oysters, Cookles, and all shell Fish, do equally increase and decrease; and Timber selled out of woods, when the Moon increaseth and waxeth very light by reason of an accession of moisture withereth, and rotteth; but being cut down when

G 3

the Moon decreaseth and abateth her light, doth last and endure much longer: It is likewise known to many experienced in Country affaires, that Wheat and other grain fowed in a certain season of the Moon especially in a Northwinde, is a sure preservative against blastings: The same season of the Moon is likewise to be observed for planting of certain kinds of Trees, for the Moon hath such power over them, that look how many dayes are between the time of their setting and the Novi lunium (or New Moon) so many yeares they will be without bearing any fruit: Also Leo Suavius observeth, that the hearb Moon-wort, every day during the increase of the Moon putteth forth a leafe, and in her decrease sheddeth one dayly; and that in using it, it promiseth Lunary years. The Selenite stone having the image of the Moon doth represent her increase and decrease from time to time.

That little sat vein in some places (sound) parallel and near to Metalls (for which reason is said to be metals) according to the Germans (Steig ven ven Gang, Holm, st. in a narrow way by Molm, &c. laid upon silver when the Moon is in Cancer, and opposite to the Sun, is observed to cash a golden colour, but at any other time hath

ath not the same property: Likewise the Int alwayes resteth in the Interlune, but in he Full Moon worketh, even in the very hight. Whence it is that Pliny affirmeth, hat the fibres of Reis are answerable in number to the dayes of the Moon. And hat of Galen, menstruorum statum tempus muliribus observaret, comitialium circuitus custodire; whose interpretation for modesty sake I hall passe by) certainly it is considerable, when as it hath power diversly to alter ind affect our bodies, and to cause Mediines properly to operate according to their preparations and administrations. And as ir hath been truely observed by the Ægyp. tian Astronomers, that the Moon doth not foreshew Criticall dayes only to the fick, but also to the healthfull, for from 8 and 5 the D doth cause cummotion of humours and moysture. It is likewise as certain that the Moon passing under the fignes of V, &, and up, at the time of administring purging Celiacks, the same will seldome or never operate without some nauseousnesse or vomiting: Also the Moon being in II it is dangerous to open a Vein; and D of 4, or with any other powerfull Planet, will hinder the operation of Physick; so the seed of Broome and Radices do provoke vomiting, endanger an immoderate attraction.

of humours, and commotion in the Member, either it workes not with a body of lesse activity, or is hindered by the indisposition of the subject. I have observed (sayes Marssilus) that Down doth move Physick very little. But concerning the particular qualities of the Moon; see Macrobius in Septimo Saturnal. towards the end; Gualterus Ryss, in Latro-mathematica; and Antonius Maginus delegitimo Astronomia in Medicina usus Theophrassius in lib. de Tempore; and Carrichterus; in all which, you may sussiciently be sa-

tisfyed.

These and many other Experiments doe not only prove the Solary and Lunary power, but also that al sublunary things (in what kind foever constituted) are subject to the Stars, and that they borrow their obscure and imperceptible virtues from other Planets and Stars: And it is affirmed by the most learned, that such is the constitution of the Heavens, chiefly from the various permixtion of the Planets, the cause of proper motion (as hath been formerly delivered) both men and horses, and all kind of perfect Animals, are generated from the very Elements, as from the most conjunct and adjacent matter: And likewise the more in perfect Animals as Mice, Frogs, Flies, &c. (which by observation) are generated of their own accord, sit were in a moment, yet time hath here he first and chiefest part; and many other hings which we have mentioned are not fested or produced but in their certain me; which the Preacher confesseth (Ecclesiastes pap. 3. v. 1.) To all things there is an appointed time and a time to every purpose order the Heaven; which he manifesseth by a Catalogue of Examples, sitly applying that to every sigular and appointed

aing.

Therefore the naturall Philosophers have risely said Motus et actionis eandem esse oxens ed tempus qualis sit corporis ipsius ad locum & empus. There is the same relation of motion nd action unto time, as there is of the body : felf unto place and time: To which oinion Hippocrates consenteth (in Epidem.2. lect. 6.) saying all things have a solution like to the folution of the voice, and every ne of these are dissolved in a certain time; or from whence is the mensuration of time out from the heavens? Therefore their lower is in the Celestiall causes; as in seeds. the power of those things which proceed rom them are in them; and the Effectrices If the most eminent mutations, are not only n the Elementary nature, but in other . hings having a more noble originall: In which sense I understand that of Osea, (cap. 2. verf. 21. & 22.) confirming the golden Chain of nature; And in that day (faith the Lord) I will hear the Heavens, and they shall hear the Earth, and the Earth shall hear the Corne, and the Wine, and the Oil, and they

shall hear Ifrael. The heavens (I say) next to the first cause is the Centre, beginning, seminary, Architect and Archetype of all naturall things; this same reconciles the first with the last, and the fupremest with the middle and lowest, universalls with particulars, diversities with diversities, contraries with contraries, like with like, joyneth, fashioneth, and perfecteth all things with all things, by a certain naturall law, (but much obscured from us by reason of its too much remote variety) as you may safely confesse, acknowledge and maintain, that all visible things are the worke, fruit, effect, off-spring, and power of Heaven, under what soever name or notion they are related to it.

#### CHAP. IX.

of the Time destinated by the Heavens for the proposed Operations.

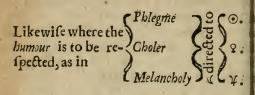
EEing therefore the power of the Hea-Dvenly bodies is so ample, according to the arious ejaculations of their virtues; in which espect, the Philosopher (in 40. Physicorum) onfesseth the Superiour bodies to be as the orms of those things which are contained n them; and all the substances, facies, and owers of Terrene things, depend on their Mimilative countenance; which Scaliger exresly concludeth, with us; whether the World had a beginning, or is Eternall: And "lato teacheth that the proper series of things, ven to the last, dependeth on every Star : This truly may very well be said, that the Condition of the Heavens doe very much contribute to all kinde of proposed actions, spon whose favourable influence chiefly depends our dispositions. But because we are not more ignorant of any thing, then of those which appertaine to the Heavens, as 70b himself testifieth (38. cap.) in these words, Knowest thou the Ordinances of Heaven? Canst thou set the Dominion there if in the Earth ?

Earth? therefore we will (though weakly fumme up some particulars relating here unto: Wherefore, in these operations wherein the heart and vitall spirit ar Clients, the fortunate and powerfull Sun i to be chosen for their Patron, and to thi the Moon opportunely directed: Let the Su therefore be in the Angle of the East or West or of the Angles of either of the Mid beavens, but chiefly in the Angle of the Ascen dant or of the Tenth house, having the mediun Cali above it, or at least in the Plagis (o Cadent ) which next succeeds the Angle: Al fo, under the Signes V or A, but chieff under of the D beholding him; for it i observed, that then the spirit doth so vege tate, that it may be able to relist the pestilen tiall poyson; which Marsilius reporteth to appear plainly in Babylon, and Egypt, being Regions that are under a, where when the O enters A, the Pestilence cca feth.

You may likewise observe, that when a beholdeth in a  $\triangle$  or \*, or at least, when the A proceedeth from the A set of one to behold another: especially, when she passeth from the A spect of the  $\odot$  to O so O such that O doth most perfectly agree with the O: As the M answer of the O in a fiery Signe, namely, in O, O, O

, she fortunately aspecteth 4 & 0: Also, e applying of Cordiall things internally and ternally to the heart, is very expedient; and dyet of subtle aliments ( or of easie diftion) being very wholfome and nutrimen-Il; a frequent and gentle motion, a cleer d temperate Ayre, especially a cheerfull The Naturall virtue is governed 14 participating with & & D; but when ength is to bee increased in the geni-Is, the D & 9 are to be chosen, formakes a man fruitfull and chearfull, and hen therefore she is either with the or , she is a fortunate Aspett: The same is kewise to be understood of the D, therere she must not be in the Ecliptick, nor ithin the Rayes of the O by 12 degrees, nlesse by chance she be at the same minute of with the : Neither must she be in en detriment, or hindred by h or o nor in with O, nor diminished in light, nor in her w course, she must not be combust in her ay, nor in the Eight, Sixth, or Ninth house, or in the bounds of or b. Neither must e befound in any of the barren Signes of 3, m, or v9: But if you cannot observe rese things, however take notice of 4 or 8: 1 the Ascendant, or medium Cali, for so they ome under the detriments of the D, and let er behold 4 or 8 by a D or \* Afrect : Bur the

neth the Liver and Stomach requireth principally 4 to be propitious; wherefore, I him be either in 5 or 2, or at least in 19



Thus much concerning Operations and Examples, to which naturall actions and faculties are subject. Whereunto may fitly be applyed that which the Astrologers were wortoobserve concerning these ministring seculties, viz.

That Retentive Virtues Earthy Quali Place Expulsive Melpeth Watry

Therefore in a matter concerning an Attra Give Corroboration, the D being endowe with the aforesaid dignities, must pass throug the Signes of Y & & A.

Retentive, the D is to be chosen in th Barren Signes と 収 & 19. It will be muc conducing also to have her joyned with lan happy Radius: and if the D shall not e in the said Signes, it will be sufficient elect a time when some of those Signes all be above the Horizon.

If a Digestive; Take a time when the all be vigorous through the affluxes of 4 i a hot and moist Signe, as =, II or = ; and it may be, let her be aspected with 4: But the D cannot be found in the said Triplity, then choose a time when an Aereal Signe hall be in the Ascendant.

Lastly, if an Expulsive; Want the Lunary nfluence, let the D be in the Watry Tripliath the prerogative) or when one of te said Signes shall be in the Eastern Ho-2011.

That which pertaineth to the Animal faalty, which receives its intellect from ?, and its sense and motion from D, governed rith 4 & 9: These (I say) are best dispoted (chiefly) in Aereall Houses; but beig in Fiery Houses, let 4 be happily posied; For Astrologers testifie, that 4 hath a owerfull influence on the Animal spirit, 70m ad Philosophiam & Veritatem Religionema; inferre; that Jupiter conferreth to Philosophy, ruth and Religion: And Plato faith, that bilosophers proceed from Jupiter: Also Hoter speaking after the opinion of the Ancients: Talis Talis mens hominum, qualem Pater ipse Deorun Atque hominum adducit.

Such are our mindes, and fuch they must be when

Govern'd by Jove the Father of Gods an Men.

Jupiter hath so great a power over the Animal or Vital spirit, that he is said, with Wand to Charm and Excite the minde of Man; by which they would inferre, that he is able by his Aspect or otherwise, some times to Dull and Debilitate, other time to Quicken and Corroborate the disposition of Men.

In all these things Jupiter is to be looke upon, in respect of a certain Universall relation; in which one, we may conclud the faculties of the other Celestiall: Also the member of the body is to be observed and what Signes govern the insected Member and be carefull that the Luminaries be sound in the Signe governing the Member; or a least wise, that such a Signe ascends the Eastern Horizon.

But if you can get neither of these, it wil suffice if the Moon be found in the Signe of the same Quadrant; but in the interim, no

neg

reglecting the houres of the Planets (as they all them): Lastly, in whatsoever dispoition you elect their addicted Planets, let t be either in the Ascendant, or in a good Coniguration to it.

The power of which Planets over certain difeases, Maginus doth largely treat (in lib. 19. Astrologia in Medicina usu): It shall suffice or the Conclusion of this Chapter to set

own one or two examples:

In the Magneticall Cure of the Eyes: Let 4 be taken in the Ascendant, or in a good lace neer unto it, for the time of transplanting of Munie, which is the principal matter; and take heed of Constellations hurtfull to the yes; (of which Maginus in cap. 1. lib. d.) leither must the D be in Earthly Signes, or syned with of, but rather in Y: so like is observe the other Patrons of this sense.

In the Dropsie; when the Munic is to be structed, let the D be in Watry Signes, not ith too powerfull 4, nor when he is corprally in with her: But when it is to refer in the Earth and transplanted, let 4 be in his highest dignities, either in 5, 2, or if in none of these, let the Signs emsclves be in the Eastern Ascendant; let e D be decreasing, diminishing in light; or leastwise, let her be happily directed to e or o', which though it bee more powerfull,

powerfull, doth not hinder; but the bou in which all these are to be done, is to b

chosen appropriated to 4.

In Sterilitie (or Barrennesse); at that very instant, when as the Mumie is to be mingled with the Earth (whose extraction is every where the same) when the hearb is set so the Transplantation of the Disease; and also when as the fruit or seed is to be administred to the Patient, let the D be in her Essential dignities, and especially let her be happily aspected with 4 & 0; neither of them mulbe commaculated from the corrupt position of h, nor in 5, M or 19. And the Planetar hour of 2 must be chosen.

And he that is troubled with the Phthifice of Confumption, must be exposed to the same dispositions of the Heavens, especially to 2,0 & 4. Thus much for the prescribing of Cures; the efficacy of this Philosophy (viz.) the harmony of the Celestial powers contonant to the same, will undoubtedly be

found most advantagious.

CHAR

### CHAP. X.

of the use of Spiritual Mumie (in specie.)

To reconcile a friendship betwixt 2 Meni

A Lthough a judicious person from the pracedences, by a more accurate surveigh of Naturall Magiek, and from the landling of the generall Doctrine, may easily apprehend the use and nature of all Munies of what kinde soever; yet I am resolved, for perspicuity sake, and for an incitenent to the study of this mysticall part of Magick, surther to explaine its generall methy, or observation, by certain examples ollowing: Albeit it is impossible in this mall Treatise so exactly to set forth the singular operations of this Munical Philosophy; set by these sew experiments faithfully handled, the way will be easie and plain to the training the knowledge of the rest.

Whensoever therefore it hapneth, that one man desireth the especiall friendship and savour of another; Let him who desireth take the Magneticall Earth of his own boly, and apply it to the severall Emunstories of the three principal members, (viz.) Brain, leart, Liver; (what these Emunstories are,

H 2 woul

would be too long in this place to relate) and let him procure fweat by the motion of his body, still retaining the Magneticall Earth; then, having mixt it with a little new and fertile Earth, put in it the feed of Magerome, of Table-royall, or of Spike, and of other hearbs proper for the Brain: Afterward let them thus grow in the open Aire, and the spirit of the Brain will so be transplanted, and wil wonderfully vegetate with the Plant.

In like manner, you must order the Magnetical Earth strengthened with the Mumie of the Heart, mingled with simple and pure Earth; and put in it seeds of Cordial hearbs,

as Mint, Burrage, Buglosse, or the like.

But the third, which exhausteth the spirit of the Liver, (being mixed with pure Earth before) put in to it Hepatick, Splenetick, and Nephritick Plants; namely, Carduus Benedicius, Avens, (or Bennet) Rosemary, Seed of Ononia, (or Resbarrow) &c. and the spirits likewise of the same parts will betake themselves to it: Mingle these 3 plants or fruits in a Cucurbite, and extract their Esences by the spirit of Wine: which Essence give to any one whose savour you desire, in any thing you please; and so the Munial spirit extracted will presently passe into its appropriated places, and become homogeneall and conformable to them: Hence proceedeth the same minde,

the

he same affection in all things, by reason of

his union of Concordancy.

But if the Mumie shall be extracted onely rom the Brain, then they will wonderfully gree in their minde, intelled, or spirit and vital aculty proceeding from the Brain.

If from the Heart, they will be conjoyned in their vital spirit and faculty proceeding

rom the Heart.

If from the Liver, and other inferiour nembers, then they will sympathise in their pirit, or natural, or concupiscible and appetive sculty, and in other subordinate things.

These Mumies of the Three principall sembers, or the Esences of them being gien, as they occasion a singular Union of incordancy, and a perpetual Conformity nereof; so also do they cause love, and a nost absolute degree of friendship; for every ning is most inclinable to that which is nost like it self.

representation for a kindle of puller.

dered from the Brogitted to the

#### CHAP. XII.

# To reconcile private or publick Enemies.

This hath (in a manner) the same effect as the Three Munies treated of in the precedent Chapter, this onely excepted, (to wit) that the Munie must be extracted from both parties, and likewise administred to both; for it any one should give his owne Munie to his Enemy, he would be incited in a love towards him, insomuch that he would courteously present his affections to him, but the other would ungratefully decline him, nay, he would never desist from a deadly and invecerate hatred towards him.

Wheretore, in this it must be endeavoured that a mutuall Concordancy be made, and that with equall passion; therefore, the Mumies of both persons must be taken and intermingled with some kinde of fertile Earth, and implanted into an hearb most proper for such an operation; and then to be indisse-

rently administred to both.

## CHAP. XII.

To reconcile the Ape and Serpent (naturally hating one another) and other Animals, who are by nature enemies.

Heophr. Paraeelsus in lib. de Tempore (besides other Authors) doth write that Apes and Serpents do (with a certain secret and more then Vatinian hatred) mutually prosecute each other; and although this be naturall to them, as to Scorpious and Mice, Serpents and Cancers, the Lyon and Cook, Cook and Buzzard, Wolves and Sheep, (whose skins made into Drums doe antipathize) which (besides Boetius and Opianus) Homer testifyeth lib. 22. Iliad:

Ούτε λυκοι τε κ) άξνες δρώς ρονα Βυμόν έχκου, Αλλά κακά φερικκου διαμπιεδε άλλήλοιου.

The Wolfe and Lambe do ever disagree Among themselves, through their Antipathie.

Yet may that enmity be admirably composed by means of this Transplantation (so much commended) and in stead thereof a wonderfull Complacency may be had. And the same may likewise be effected in all Creatures any way discenting among themselves, as by this plainely appeareth; insomuch that the force and power of this Mysticall Philosophy, doth penetrate the very principal of Nature; so that nothing can be so naturall or obstinately inherent, but may be extirpated; or corrected, by this contrary of the same nature.

But to proceed to the scope of the matter aforesaid; In the first place, let the spermes be collected with all the care as may be, and mingled together, nourishing them with a certain refined and sertile Earth; then let them be divided into two parts, (viz.) in one part, the nutriment of the Ape, Sheep, Cock; in the other part, of the Serpent, Wolfe, Hauke, &c. let it be inseminated, &c. Afterward let the accrescency (or fruit) be given mutually to the Creatures to eate.

To this chiefly pertaineth that admired gentlenesse of some wilde Beasts and brute Animals which naturally sty from Man; so that oftentimes it is seen, that the most savage Beasts become tame and tractable,

as Nazianzen (in carmine sacro, or his Divine Poem,) in which (precepts to Virgins) he writeth, that he himselfe hath seen a λεονπκόμως or Lyon-keeper, riding on a Lyon, who being trained up to it hath like an horse patiently endured the bridle; Which Virgill affirmeth in Eneid. 3.

Et juncti currum Domini subiere Leones.

Lyons were joyn'd with one accord, To draw the Chariots of their Lord.

This hath likewise been experienced by those who have triumphed in Charits drawn with Tigers; which Silius also vitnesseth in lib. 17. Of the Carthaginian War.

— Odoratis descendens Liber ab Indis Egit Pampineos frænats Tigride currus.

From the sweet Indies did descend amain Driving a Tigre in his branched wain.

Martial, of the tamed Tigre.

Lambere securi dextram consueta Magistri Tigris ab Hyrcano gloria prima jugo. The Tigre us'd to lick his Masters hand, The chiefest glory of Hyrcania's land.

### Ovid.

Obsequium Tigresque domat tumidosque Leones.

The Savage Tigers he doth tame And brings fierce Lyons to the same.

Neander (part. 1. Phil. Phys.) reporteth the like of a Stagge that would fuffer himselfe to be bridled and ridden like a gentle Horse.

Yet I doubt whether such things can be done meerely by a simple education, without the institution of a particular Mumie; but if it may be in some, (which I much question) I dare affirme the same may be done in all, more exactly, easily and effectually by the meanes of Mumie; and in this sense I suppose I may understand that of Xenophon:

Παντί ζώφ άρχειν βάθιον η άνθρώπφ.

Every living Creature can Be better governed then Man. From this fountain may that of Cardanus proceed, canes illius conversatione, &c. a Dogge will more willingly accompany and folow him from whom he hath eaten bread wrapt under his Armpits, and moissened by his sweat, or hath usually spit in his nouth, or hath given him the dirt of his hooes moissend with the sweat of his feet, and mingled with any bread or meat, then any other body: Many more examples might be given, were it not to incurre more displeasure by discovering the secrets of many, then I should gain thanks by declaring only the certainty of this Myssicall Philosophy to some.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. XIII.

To procure a mutuall love and affection betwixt a Man and his Wite.

This use of Mumie is related to the forner, only this must be especially observed, (which for many reasons I modestly
referreto the more prudent as followeth)
Quod si Maritus uxori suam mumiam paret, loco
berbarum Renibus dicatarum, Uterinas eligere
necesse sit, quales sunt: Valeriana, Rosmarinus,
Satureja, Arthemisia, Satyrion samina, &c.
Virtus enim appetitiva erga viros, quatenus in
anun constituta est, seminis in matrice situatur;
Proinde Spiritus Mumie appetitive Epatis &
Renum Virilium in predictus berbas uterinas
transplantetur, ut ita ductu earundem Spiritus
Mumie Mascule in locum a natura premonstratum, matricem nempe seliciter dirigatur.

Quod si vero UXOT marito eandemintentant, soco uterinarum tlantis, Seminibusor, membris virilibus naturali proprietate dicatis utatur, Satyrio nempe masculo, capis & similibus; minime gentium vero menstruo, quousque tamen audacia non raro ab improbis & incautis meretriculis perventum. Illud enim absque dubio deleterium est, citam mortem inferens. Et quanquam Sperma virile & sæmineum

n plantam quandam translata, eo quo distum est nodo & artisticio, pares esfectus edant, divina tamen ege illud prorsus interdictum. Proinde ad usum pralictum illa in substantia minime revocentur; Quin otius, ubi opus est, Spiritus eorundem terra Mag-

teticæ beneficio e lumbis extrabatur.

Yet I intend not this Mystery should be common to all, or that it should be practied by wicked persons, though such an iction may be done to a laudable and good end, where the Husband may the more affectimately enjoy his Wife, according to the ond of Matrimony, or where the Husband lesireth it for propagation fake, which cannot be obtained by reason of discord from his rife; in which case the Husband may with a ate conscience meliorate her nature, and vake it more tractable by his Mumie: And his Extraction of his Mumie according to he most learned Professors of this Philesophy, nust be done under the Exaltation of 9 and when she is happily aspected with the k 4, (as I have formerly noted.)

## CHAP. XIV.

# of the operation of Antipathy.

A S by the Sympatheticall Artifice afore-mentioned, the strength and fanity of the body in every part may be effected; so likewise by the means of Antipathy, their reconomie and faculties may be depraved, abolished, and utterly destroyed, (diseases taking place, the Mumie of their parts being thus or otherwise handled: But that we may not here open a gap for enquiries to which humane nature is too prone; let me carefully admonish that none endeavor to practife this to the hurt or prejudice of any, and so by this Art incur more mischief then advantage to themselves: Notwithstanding I shall not pretermit, this without shewing how Mumie though Antipathetically, may to a good end be extracted from one and administred to another: (which for certain reasons I shall briefly deliver in these words following) Sumantur cadavers mortuorum, vel etiam Mumia corporis cujusdam vivi, infecti morbove aliquo, sive febris ille fit, five bydrops, correpti.

And after this manner already prescribed (viz.) of insemination; let hearbs proper to the

princi-

principal parts be added, that they may mutually and commodiously vegetate and increase, then let the excrescency (or fruit) drawing to a maturity be given to any

Beast, &c.

I might here lawfully discourse of many things pertaining to this purpose; as amongst the rest, that the Moon and whosoever looks in her, may be infected with some disease, by the abuse of which Theophrastus Parac. affirmeth that so netimes whole Regions may be endangered; But Christian piety doth here silence me, for we ought to know nothing but là &péalua, and those things which are usefull to life.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XV.

# To cure both sorts of Jaundies.

TN the first place be sure of the Mumie extracted from the three principall members, that thereby the whole Mumiall spirit may in some measure be in your power; (for the Jaundies is dispersed through the whole body ) let it be implanted into the seed of Line, Nock-weed, Celandine, or into some other that is proper to the Jaundies, let Onysci (by some called Asselli) or the liquor of them, be given to the Patient; into which they being laid in any vessell in hot water are resolved: Or lastly, the excrements or dung of Geese dissolved in wine, or Juniperberries; for by meanes of all these that colorated humor is preternaturally voided by the Utine: With this Mumiated urine, water every morning the Magneticall Earth, and the feeds contained in it; Afterward the feeds beginning to grow, the spirit of the Jaundise will be fully transferred into the plant; which with all the Mumiated Earth you may afterward cast into a River, or hang it up in a Chimny to be dryed; either of which is to be observed according to the disposition and

outlitution of the body, whose health is by this meanes defired; for if the body be Plethorical (fomewhat inclining to a Dropfie) he feed is to be hung up in the Smoak; but f squalid and dry, it must be cast into the water. By this Art there is no kind of Jaundies though otherwise incurable) but may here ind remedy; which may be proved even by this common experience: It is usuall o take horfes dung, some three or foure clods, ipon which the patient having made water once before, it is to be tyed in a bladder or innen cloth, and hung up in a Chimny to ry, and afterward cast into the fire: his experience hath oftentimes been found ucccessefull in curing the disease aforelaid.

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CHAP!

A Mumiall Treatise.

. S. A. J. .

### CHAP. XVI.

To cure the Dropsie Magnetically.

Funiversall Emunitories must be the subject into which Wormwood, Pimpinell, and Smallow wort is to be transplanted according to Artlet the Salt of Wormewood or Diacubebe be given to the Patient to drive out the discase by Urine; let the seeds be watered with the same Urine; which so soon as they come to their maturity, must be either burned, dryed in the Aire of smoaked.

CHAP

### CHAP. XVII.

## 'Against the Plurisie?

Here the Mumie of the vitall and naturall facultie must be extracted from the irme-holes and Hypocondries; into which nust be transplanted Marsh-mallomes, Cardum enedictus, plantane, Balm, Mint, Lung-wort, or vhatsoever is known proper for this disase: Vrine being provoked by their Salt, sust be duely cast upon the aforesaid Mumie, with its ingredients, that they may nore successfully vegetate: After it is grown o its due maturity, pluck it up and dry it ither in the Aire or smoak, or otherwise, aff it into a River according to the condiion of the disease; so shall the same be eadily cured, without any occasion of oubt : And after the same manner may be ured Apostemations of the Lungs, and of other nteriours, as of the Liver, Milt, and Reins, &c.

### CHAP. XVIII.

## To cure Feavers by this Mystery.

A Lthough the best and surest way of curing Feavers, is by viacestates on Opopyron, although the matter (through the neglect of the Physician) be most perfectly dilatated by opening a vein; Notwithstanding this shall (likewise) somewhere be very usefull.

Here therefore the Mumie, both vitall and naturall, must be extracted, in the place and manner as aforesaid; yea, I could advise it might be from the Arteries; this being done, afterward mixe it with hearbs good for the blood and resisting putresaction; hearbs proper for this use are Nettles, Fumentary: Celandine (the great) Century, Balme, Mint, German der; let Usine be provoked by the salt of Nettles, or Sage, or Juniper-terries with which Urine, the Magneticall Earth must asterwards be duely watered; and the accrescency of them must either be cast into the water or dryed in the Aire, with which the Feaver will presently consume as the same shall perish.

#### CHAP. XIX.

of the Oppilations of the Liver, Brain, Lungs, Spicen, Reynes, &c.

Inflextract the Munie naturally answering to the affected part; then let to the former Transplantation into hearbs propriated to them follow; (for example)

Liver Rue, Liverwort, Maiden haire. Braine Sweet Marjoram, Bears-foot, Rue, · Serpyllum. Nettles, Vernacle, Lungs be infected then tranf-Lung-wort. Spleen Stone-wort, plant it into Hedg-nettle, Germander. Restbarrow, Got-Reynes den red, Parsly, Gromell, &c.

Vine be provoked by Salt of these rbs artificially prepared; with which Mignetical Earth must be watered to

procure the better vegetation: The excrefcences must afterward be cast into a River.

#### CHAP. XX.

of Aches in the Limbs, caused by Oppilation.

THE Mumie must be extracted from the Articles or Joints of these parts; then set it in its proper transplantation, (which is as it were the very Center of these Cures) the rest viz. Rosemary, Lavender, Sage, Savory Sutureja, field Cypresse, &c. these among of the hearbs have here their especiall operations.

### CHAP. XXI.

## of the Gout and Catarrh's.

Here the Mumie of the Articles or Joints ill affected, must be properly mixed with black Hellebore; then Urine is to provoked by the meanes of Nettles, which must be used for the speedier vegetating the Magneticall Mumiated Earth; the excrescency whereof must be dryed in the Aire, or enclosed in an Oake, &c.

In a Catarrh; the Mumie of the Brain must be implanted into Garyophyllata (or hearbvenill) which being grown to a proper

ripenesse, must be dryed in the Aire.

I 4

CHAP.

# CHAP. XXII.

## of Wounds and Ulcers.

Irst, (as before) take the Mumie from the places affected, into which must be infeminated by way of Transplantation, either spotted Arsmart or Comfrey, or other hearbs favouring the affected parts; Let urin be provoked by Tartar, with which the Mumiated Earth is to be watred for its better nourishment: then let the accrescency be dryed in the Aire, and so the Discase will undoubtedly

be cured.

Where you must also note, that this Cure is oftentimes performed by the Municall Magnetisme, although the exercition of Munic doth not alwayes intercede: for in some cases it happeneth, that the meapon or instrument that gave the wound partaketh of the tasted Munice, without the direction of the particular M dicine, especially when it hath remained long in the wounded part; for any thing that continueth long in the wounds, as a Knife, Plail, Glasse, is of much lesse force in a sudden transition, seeing such short time can scarcely produce any effect: Or lastly, where it is imbrewed in blood by a delibera-

we transmission, or by any retention of that lace: And so it serveth in stead of Artisicil extraction, some part of the Munie being

ins compendiously attracted.

Therefore when any one is either burt, ounded, or otherwise prejudiced in this maner, Let the Dart, Knife, or Sword be thrust nto the Earth, ( which is the Mother, and is it were) potentative genericall branch of Il Balsams, (although by this reason that peration is of little worth) that the Mumial irit adhering to the Weapon may not evapome; in the mean time, let the wound be ound up with the root of Mead-suffren, ounded and mingled with 3 or 4 drops of Tine, or Vinegar, or the like, for a Plaister, but ne excrements (by a certain mystical virtue) is ne best, or whatsoever is Balsamick and next : hand, the Weapon may be thrust into, as ard, Balfam, Unquent, &c. Yet here is chiefly be respected, those things which are of Jumie and Ufnea, which indeed is the Sylloge nd Collection of Mumial spirits, and also of the irit of the World, by whose mediation ne active and passive qualities do most happiy concenter: Also, that which is by some bserved, is no wayes absurd, in Caccethical or ill disposed ) Ulers, and old Fluxions which are continually running; that the mies of a Wound being anounted with Bal-Jam

fam or Weapon-salve, and inclosed in a Nutfhell, and afterward hung up in a dry place under a moyst Air, will most effectual ally further the Cure.

### CHAP. XXIII.

## of the Hernia, or Burstennesse.

First, let the Mumie be extracted from the place affected, into which implant (a: before) Symphytum majus, ( or Walwort the greater) then hang it in the Air til it be dry or ( where, by means of the Mumial Magnes, the Mumie hath been rightly extracted ) choose the Rufin tree, Cherry tree, Firre tree, &c. let the Mumie be placed at the Root, the tree being slit through the middle, and the Cliff fo wide, that the fick party may there conveniently make his transmission, which must be 3 times forward and backward, in nomine SS Trinitatis, in quo merito omnia inchoanda & perficienda: and that especially in the hour and day of 9: Let the Patient also freely voyd his urine upon the root of the tree; which being done, let the tree be conveniently clofed up with max; fo the Hernia (or Burftenesse) being never so monstrous, having been ut into it as aforesaid, wil in a short time be. rost perfectly cured (quamvis alicubi nibil repota fuerit sanata).

#### CHAP. XXIV.

of Fluxions and Salt Rheums causing pains and sorenesse in the Teeth and Eyes, &c.

Extract the Mumie of the place offended, and let it be transfelanted into spotted Arfmart, &c. Notwithstanding the same may be done compendiously by the root of Groundfill plucked up with the whole hearb, and rubbing the aking teeth therewith till th , bleed; then presently setting the same root in the proper and native place wherein it was first plucked up, and so let it grow: Thus any ache or pain in the Teeth shall with great wonder be affwaged and cured.

### CHAP, XXV.

of Menstruous Evacuation and Reten-

Et the Munie first be extrasted from about the Hypocondria and Navill, which (after the usuall manner) is to be implanted into Arsmart, then provoke urine by administring Peniroya'l, with which wet the Munisted Earth; then take the plant (growing to perfection) and either dry it in the Air, or burn it in the Fire.

For the Retention of Evacuations, let the Mumie be extracted from the same places, and likewise from about the Paps; then let it be inseminated into Peniroyall, by which also urine must be provoked: Afterward, let the

Excrescency be cast into the Water.

#### CHAP. XXVI.

## the Consumption & Hectick Feaver.

The Municipal Typarts, and also from the spine of the back, de chief Muscles of the body; implant it into tyrion, and let them grow together, then anspose them into the Oak or Cherry tree; else transplant the Municipal felse into eier of these, and the Patient shall amend in hort time: Also, the Tinaure of the Municipal found body administred to the sick pernarecovereth him: As I have delivered in

other place.

There is another reason of this Magnetisme ore commonly and easily practised, (as us): Let a new laid Egge be boyled in the ine of the sick party in a new Pipkin; (so the urine may cleerly cover the Egge) let boyl till the Egge be hard, then take out to Egge, and pierce it here and there, afterard seeth it again in the same urine, alayes turning it, till the urine be wholly insumed; then let the Egg (being thus preared) be buried in an Ant hill, and as the gge consumeth, so will the Disease, by a onderfull sympathy.

CHAP.

### CHAP. XXVII.

## of particular Blastings.

This, according to the processe of the former Magnetisme, hath nothing to peculiar to it self, onely that the Mumie is to be extracted from the inferior and superior Articles, or joynts of the parts affected; and (that we may not (as they say) always harp on the same string, but intermix some pleasure with prosit) we will here deliver a most excellent remedy against all Blassings, as well universal as particular, and indeed a sympathetical Magick from this very Art: This Amules is a particle of the Cossin wherein a Woman in Childebed (dying through difficulty of Delivery) hath been put, and therein laid upon the spine of her back, and buried.

For the vegetative augmentation, and nutritive faculty of the Childebed woman is principally placed in the spine or bone of her back, and being laid in the Coffin, is now easily attracted, and assumed by a living body, symbolical and agreeable to its former subject.

From this very foundation may a Childebedd woman yet alive, and other Plethoricall and found persons supply another with this fruitful and admirably nutritive Mumie, so that the Extraction be made from the spine of the back, the aforesaid Magnes being laid

upon

pon it; then implanted into proper hearbs; which hearbs must afterwards be taken invardly by the Patient: Thus truly there is o Disease so vehement or dangerous, but may have a remedy by this our practise; for natwhich seemeth most diffentaneous, may (by is) be successefully adapted and reconcil'd.

### CHAP. XXVIII.

Igainst Sterlity or Barrennesse: And also the manner of detracting strength from an Horse, and transmitting it into a Man, or from any Man or Beast into any other.

T wil here be necessary to extract the Mumie of the vital and natural faculty from the ine of the back, under the Arm-pits and hyponondriis of any pregnant body; then transplant into Satyrion, or (which some think better) into the common or black Thisile; and hen it hath vegetated sufficiently, give it to the barren party; which neverthelesse, that it ay be the more effectual, hang the said herb ith all the rest about the parties neck; and short time she will prove as fruitfull as ty other.

This I say (with Gods bleffing) hath often en the happy means of much contentment

Neither doth this Art promise lesse success to those that abstract from a sound body (speak not of men) the strength of their powers and faculties, and implant it in another: By the same Art, after this manner estract the Mumie from a sound body perfectly in health, and implant it into the black Thistle which afterward may be administred to the siek party; either in its substance, or reduced into its essence; let it be hung about their neck, and the siek and insirm wil grow bealthfull and strong.

After the like manner also you may abstract the strength from an Horse, and so transmit or insuscit at pleasure into a Man: Mingle the ferm of the strongest Horses with pure Earth, implant it into the black Thistle; & when it is grown to its just bignesse, adminifer it to the party whose strength you would increase; let it be hung about his neck and as the strong Horses languish the Party will frengthen: But you must take notice, that the aforesaid root is to be implanted presently after the New Moon, and taken up two or three dayes before the New Moon: This is equally successeful in other Beasts, whose faculty it expedient to be communicated to Man, as the Learned in these mysteries shall more exactly confider the occasion

FINIS.









